CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28756—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1892.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL,
F. I. C., F. C. S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L.	RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	3rd June.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	10th "
B.L.	SHANNON	4077	800	E. P. Bishop	17th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	24th "
B.L.	THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	1st July.
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	8th "
B.L.	CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	15th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	22nd "
B.L.	ROHILLA	3387	700	J. E. Jephson	29th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Augt.
B.L.	GANGES	4207	800	T. J. Alderton	12th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	19th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4165	800	W. D. G. Worcester.	26th "
†	SIAM	3038	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Sept.
B.L.	PENINSULAR	4972	1200	A. C. Loggin	9th "
†	ASSAM	3041	500	G. W. F. Browne.	16th "
					Saturday.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	4972	1200	E. Stewart	24th Sept.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convoy Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, & NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

June 2nd	June 30th	July 28th.
" 16th	July 14th	August 11th.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 21st, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
2nd June. 28th June. 26th July.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 18, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,000	750	1st June.
AMPHITRITE	R. Vidos	4,200	650	1st July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class,	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to London, via Trieste at specially Reduced Rates.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd June.
MELPOMENE	A. Mitis	3,800	550	22nd July.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,800	550	8th June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sourabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O VON HOFFER, Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 23, 1892.

MALA REAL PORTUGUEZA LINE.

THE First-Class S. S. "IBO," 1,333 tons, Capt. COSTA, will LEAVE for ZANZIBAR via MORMUGAO on the 17th June, taking cargo for Tungue, Ibo, Mozambique, Quelimane, Chiloane, Inhambane and Lourenco Marques, to be transhipped at Zanzibar.
The vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For freight, &c, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Samuel Street, Mandvi.

"MacIVER" LINE.

THE following Steamers WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Captains.	About.
* RUTHENIA.	5400	E. Billingo	2nd June for Liverpool.
* ETOLIA	3139	R. Jones	6th June " Plymouth.
*LYCIA	3139	B. Flotcher, R. N. R.	4th July " Plymouth.

* Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess; is fitted with Electric Light; and has all Cabins amidships.
† This magnificent Steamer has both a Smoking Room and a Ladies' Saloon, and is expected to make the Voyage in 22 days.
For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult. Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, 1st June, at noon, direct.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 5th June, at 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on the 2nd June, at 3 p.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th May, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charge for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS Booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at:—
Plymouth or London..by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

MESSRS. HENRY GAZE AND SONS' RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
BRITANNIA	3039	Jas. Brown	4th June.
ARABIA	3514	C. Hillcoat	25th June.
ARMENIA	3505	Geo. Read	12th July.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, May 23, 1892.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.
FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of Information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
GENTLEMEN'S SOLID GOLD SIGNET RINGS,

With round, oval, square or shield-shaped tops. All gold, or with Bloodstones, Cornelians, Sardonyx and other stones securely set.

Any Monogram, Crest or Motto Engraved to order. Masonic Designs in Stock, Rs. 40, 45 and 55.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

URHUJ,
THE KING OF CURES FOR DYSPEPSIA AND ALL ITS ATTENDANT EVILS.

URHUJ not only gives immediate relief but is guaranteed to eradicate this Scourge from the system: removing the CAUSE, the effects such as HEART-BURN, SICK-HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, FLATULENCY, SOUR-ERUCTATIONS, &c., &c., all Vanish. One Gentleman "suffering for 10 years" says:—"Please send me six boxes more" and certifies to its merits:—Applications from similar cases pouring in daily. In Pills or Powder at Re. 1-8 per box, including Postage.—Apply, stating which is required (to be sent by V. P. P.) to

MADAME DUBOIS,
Jubulpore, C. P.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE,
SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived.
A fresh consignment, ex Paul Revere. Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.
Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપ્તુલા શેખ્માદમની કું૦
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
IMPORTERS O
GUNS,
RIFLES
AND
REVOLVERS.
AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS.

For details see Catalogue, which will be forwarded on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CEYLON TEA!!!

ROSE PEKOE	Per lb.	Re.	1	8	PEKOE	Per lb. Re.	0 14
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1	4	PEKOE SOUCHONG	" "	0 12
BROKEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1	2	SOUCHONG	" "	0 10
ORANGE PEKOE	"	"	1	0			

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN PHOTOGRAPHY.
(CAVALIER DEL TUFO),
FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

	Rs.	as.		Rs.	as.
6 Carte D' Visite, Full	3	0	6 Cabinet, Full	6	0
12 " " "	5	0	12 " "	9	0

For any other Size it is so Cheap that no Firm could give it at the same Price.

OUT-DOOR PHOTOS WILL ALSO BE TAKEN.
Ladies will be attended to by an Italian Lady Artist.
Studio Open from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., including Sunday.
TERMS CASH.

6 Photos, small, our Invention	Re. 1 4
12 Photos, small, our Invention	Rs. 2 0

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

UNADULTERATED, PURE, AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PIANOFORTE TUNING.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona, have the pleasure to announce the ADDITION of TWO PIANOFORTE TUNERS, brought direct from the Factories of the first European Pianoforte Builders, including Messrs. Julius Bluthner's, of Leipzig, with the object of meeting their increasing Piano business in India.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., have always been prepared to execute Piano tunings and repairs locally on the shortest possible notice, and at the lowest charges consistent with thorough good work; but the addition to their already efficient staff will now enable them to keep one of their BEST Tuners in Poona all through the coming season.

They undertake to renovate all Pianos, even with broken Iron Frames, Wrest Blocks, Sounding Boards—in fact, to repair anything in connection with a Pianoforte.

Tuning in and near the Fort .....from Rs. 5
Colaba, Cumballa and Malabar Hills, Byculla, Mazagon, Girgaum, &c. .....from Rs. 6

REPAIRS EXTRA.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES FOR TUNING HALF-YEARLY AND YEARLY EVERY ALTERNATE MONTH.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PIANOFORTE IMPORTERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS
"BINET FILS"
DRY ELITE.
Price Rs. 69 per Doz. Qts.
TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.
STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

We solicit Inspection of our Large Stock of
CAMERAS, LENSES, DRY PLATES, SENSITIZED PAPER, &c., &c.
PLATES AND KODAK FILMS,
DEVELOPED FOR
TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.
Price Lists sent free on Application.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings, Byculla Bridge, and at Cumballa Hill.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMISTS.

POONA: "Temple House Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth, City."

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GREAT REDUCTION IN POSTAGE
FROM JANUARY 1st.

NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES supplied by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO. with the utmost regularity on a system perfected by SEVENTY YEARS' Experience.
The WRAPPERS in which they are despatched are SPECIALLY PREPARED for the purpose, of very TOUGH, DURABLE PAPER, and the ADDRESSES on Newspapers PRINTED, so as to Ensure their Safe Delivery.
TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT allowed on all Subscriptions paid in Advance.

For Price Lists and farther Information, apply to—
KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY; KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA;
OR
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3½	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 31ST.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

En route to Australia Per P. and O. S. S. Malwa, leaving here June 2nd.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY,

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S LATEST LONDON SUCCESS,

"THE MOUNTEBANKS."

Prices:—Stalls. Rs. 3; Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Pit Stalls Re. 1-8; Pit, Re. 1. Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

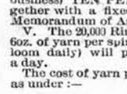
Doors open 8-30 p.m., Commence at 9 p.m.

P. W. WILLARD,
Apollo Hotel.

"CITY LINE OF STEAMERS."

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
City of Dublin.....	Greenham.	3,267	4th June.



THE STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th May, 1892.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
SHRI LAXMI VYENKATESH SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED,
BAGALKOTE.

A SOUTHERN MARATHA RAILWAY STATION IN THE DISTRICT OF BIJAPUR ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER GHATPRABHA.

1. The Company has been registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882.
2. The liability of the shareholders is limited to the extent of their shares.
3. CAPITAL.—Rs. (8,00,000) Eight Lacs divided into 3,200 shares of Rs. 250 each with power to increase.
4. About one-half of the shares only are available for sale.
5. Each share should be paid as under:—Rs. 25 with application, Rs. 75 on allotment, and balance in calls of not more than Rs. 50 at an interval of not less than 30 days.

DIRECTORS.

1. F. FISCHER, Esq., of Messrs. Fischer & Co., Bombay.
2. SHET TARACHAND SITTARAM, Banker, Bombay.
3. SHET MUKHANLALL GOVINDRAM, Banker, Bombay.
4. DAMODHARDAS SOONDERDAS JADAOJEE, Esq., Bombay.
5. RAO SAHEB MULLAPPA ANNA WARAD, Banker, Bombay and Sholapore.
6. LINGAPPA ANNA MOTGI, Esq., Banker, Bombay and Bagalkote.
7. RAO SAHEB RAMRAO VYASRAO DESAI, of Dharwar.
8. RAO SAHEB RAGHWENDRAO KRISTNARAO VAKEEL, Bijapur.
9. N. B. PARANJPE, Esq., Banker, Poona (Ex-Officio.)

SECRETARIES, TREASURERS, AND AGENTS.
Messrs. N. B. PARANJPE & Co.

BANKERS:—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTE.—Copies of Prospectus and forms of application in English, Guzarathi and Marathi may be obtained gratis, and the copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association in English may be obtained on payment of One Rupee per copy, at the Registered Office of the Company in Bombay, No. 9, Bell Lane, or at the office of Messrs. N. B. Paranjpe and Co., No. 31, Shukarwar Peit, Poona.

II.—The capacity of the Mill is proposed to be 30,000 spindles and 600 looms, but the Mill will begin with 20,000 spindles and 200 looms.

III.—An agreement has been entered into with Messrs. F. Fischer and Co., of Bombay, for the supply of Machinery of the best and most improved type. (Vide Articles of Association for details of conditions.)

IV.—The Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents, Messrs. N. B. Paranjpe and Co., shall receive (in consideration of their services in promoting the Company, and as remuneration for their future management of the company's business) TEN PER CENT ON NET PROFITS ONLY, together with a fixed monthly allowance of Rs. 500. (Vide Memorandum of Association).

V. The 20,000 Ring Spindles and 200 Looms (the former at 6oz. of yarn per spindle and the latter at 12lbs. of cloth per loom daily) will produce 7,50lbs. yarn and 2,400lbs. cloth a day.

The cost of yarn per lb. produced in Bagalkote Mill will be as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.	
Cost of Cotton.....	0	2	8	per lb.
Add for 20 per cent wastage.....	0	0	6	,,
Fuel, stores, wages, establ., &c., &c.....	0	1	5	,,
	0	4	7	per lb. of yarn.

The average price at which yarn is actually sold at Bagalkote is nearly annas 7 per lb, but to be on the safe side annas 6 per lb. is taken for calculation; profit may therefore fairly be estimated at 0-1-5 per lb. of yarn. Taking the price of cloth at 0-8-0 per lb. and the cost of production at 6½ the profit will be 0-1-6 per lb.

According to this estimate of daily profit on both yarn and cloth an yearly profit of Rs. 2,77,333 may be expected to accrue to the Company.

After deducting 25 per cent. from this as per margin the net profit available for distribution will be Rs. 2,03,026, which will be equal to 26 per cent. on a capital of Rs. 8,00,000.

(a). 10 per cent. Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.
(b). 15 per cent. Reserve Fund, depreciation, &c.

VI. Bagalkote besides being situated in the midst of the cotton producing country is in itself a Commercial Town of much importance and consumes Yarn in immense quantities, commanding as it does the cloth-producing markets of Kamatgi, Amingad, Ilkal, Goodur, Guled-Gud, and Badami in the Bijapur District, Gadag and Betgeri in Dharwar, and Lokapur and Mahalingpur in the Mudhol State, besides some others of more or less importance.

A suitable place shall be selected for the Mill close to the Railway line, and on the banks of the never-failing river Ghatprabha (which flows close to the Town). The labour is considerably cheaper in the locality, than in most of the places, where the Mills are hitherto established.

The place being on the Railway line, coal can be used with no difficulty of conveyance, although no doubt at a cost much greater than in Bombay and places adjoining it. But by intermixing coal with fuel or by entirely substituting fuel for coal, if possible, this disadvantage will be to a great extent removed, and will entirely disappear by the Company keeping Forests of its own to any extent that will be deemed necessary. Thus the three essentials for a successful and profitable undertaking of this kind, namely, water, labour, and fuel will be at our command in a marked degree.

Therefore taking into consideration the good and bad years together, and even after making all possible allowances on that account from the percentage roughly calculated above, the Shareholders of the Company may safely count upon nothing less than 20 per cent. profit on an average.

VII.—The foundation of the building will be laid as soon as a sufficient number of shares will be collected. The work will commence immediately after the monsoon or even earlier if possible, in order that the building may be ready before the setting in of the Monsoon of 1893.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

Sick Room Requisites and all Articles connected with
PHARMACY.

Prices compare favourably with other Houses in India.

Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Practitioners.

A Trial Order is Solicited.

Up-Country Orders promptly attended and carefully executed on the same day they are received.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, near Zooma Musjid,
Outside the Fort, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Annual Bonuses. *Economy of Management.*

LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF FUNDS IN PROPORTION TO RISKS.

The UNIVERSAL being the most economically managed Life Office in India can offer greater advantages to assurers than any other Company.

Fifty-two divisions of profits have been made and the average ANNUAL return in cash to Policy-Holders has been about Rs. 47 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.

A Bonus policy in this society will be found to be more economical than an Assurance with any other Company.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises, on TUESDAY, the 31st May, 1892, at 4-30 P.M.

The following is the business of the Meeting:—

1.—To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1892, and the Directors' Report.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect a Director.
4.—To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 17th May, 1892.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH OFFICE of the above Company will be ESTABLISHED for the TRANSACTION of FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS at No. 3, Elphinstone Circle, (Corner of Apollo Street) on 1st June, 1892.

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Secretary.

FRANCIS LESLIE McAFEE, B.A.,

AUDITOR & PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

9, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BURMA BRANCH,
COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN FUND.

REQUIRED a qualified FEMALE MEDICAL OFFICER. Salary Rs. 200, rising to Rs. 300 per mensem, by annual increments of Rs. 20. Must reside in furnished quarters provided in the Hospital.

No private practice allowed. Candidates to send in applications to Honorary Secretary, before 17th June, stating qualifications and giving references.

T. F. PEDLEY, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

Rangoon.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 31st May, 1892, at 4 P.M., to transact the following Business:—

I.—To receive the Report of the Committee for the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1891.
II.—To elect a Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Association; to elect 5 Members of the Committee in place of those who retire from office by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election; and to elect an additional Member of Committee under Rule V.
III.—To alter Rule IV. of the Association as follows:—
The latter portion after the word "Factories" to be DELETED, and the following substituted:—
"And for other Factories at Rs. 10 for every lakh of money expended on Machinery, Buildings, or Land."
And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd May, 1892.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, "LIMITED."

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Agent and Manager, NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY, Secunderabad, up to Noon of the 16th June 1892, for the following works connected with the New Locomotive Workshops at Lallaguda:—

1. Engine Shed.	
2. Ash Pits in yard.	Group No. 1.
3. Turn Table.	
4. Examining Pit in yard.	
1. Carriage Shop.	
2. Well.	Group No. 2.
1. Erecting Shop.	
2. Boiler House.	Group No. 3.
3. Engine House.	
1. Locomotive Offices.	
2. Pointsmen's Lodges.	
3. Stores and Time Office.	Group No. 4.
4. Loco: Superintendent's Quarters.	
5. Assistant Loco: Superintendent's Quarters.	
1. One 1st Class Quarter with out-houses and stables.	
Seven 3rd Class Quarters.	Group No. 5.
Ten 1st Class Quarters with out-houses only.	

Separate tenders will be required for each group of works.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit receipt of H. S. Rs. 2,000 paid into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the Agent and Manager, which amount will be returned to unsuccessful Tenderers. The deposit of the successful Tenderer will be forfeited in case of failure to take up and sign the contract and furnish the required security within ten days from the date of acceptance of his Tender being notified to him.

The security required will be 10 per cent of the estimated value of the work, and will have to be deposited in the hands of the Agent and Manager either in cash or Government of India Promissory Notes.

Blank forms of Tender for each group of works can be obtained at the office of the Resident Engineer on a payment of Government Rupees 5 for each Form.

General conditions of Contract and Schedules of approximate quantities are attached to each form of Tender, but the Plans and General Specification can be inspected at the office of the Resident Engineer between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays and holidays excepted.

No form of Tender will be issued or information given on the day appointed for receiving Tenders.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to provide the full quantity of work entered in the Schedule or to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Agent and Manager.

Secunderabad, 25th May, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD MATERIAL FOR SALE.

THE AGENT will receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 8th June next, offers for the PURCHASE of any quantity out of 5 LOTS of OLD MATERIAL, consisting of Fish plates, Bolts and Nuts, Spikes, Tie Bars and Coiled Keys, aggregating about 148 tons, now lying in the Store Yard, Wari Bunder, Mazagon; also 500 tons old Cast Iron Borings at Loco: Works Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

Offers (quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts, weighed over and delivered on the spot) must be made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned), and be sent in, accompanied separately by a deposit of Rupees 100 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and all lots must be removed within one month from date of notification.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 26th May, 1892.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ROSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities. The produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note,

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.R." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.

AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

ARMANDE FRERES. CHAMPAGNE.

CUVEE RESERVEE

FRESH CONSIGNMENT

Recently arrived.

One dozen, Quarts..... Rs. 36

One dozen, Pints..... ,, 20

APPLY TO

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,

(RETAIL AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. CROFT, WELLS & Co.,)

HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COLABA.

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Mortgagee, SYED ABDUL HAK KARNALKAR, SIRDAR DILER JUNG, SIRDAR DILER-UL-MULK, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, JAMADAR MAHOMED KAMAL KHAN, the following very valuable property will be sold by AUCTION at a day to be hereafter fixed, and of which due notice will be given:—

ALL those two pieces and parcels of land, situate at Colaba, together with the messuage and tenements erected thereon and commonly known as the Grant Buildings, and which said two pieces of land contained by admeasurement in the whole (7,704) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less and with the respective quantities and boundaries thereof hereinafter more particularly mentioned, that is to say:—FIRST.—A piece of land with the messuage or tenement thereon forming the eastern or seaward block of the said Grant Buildings, situate at Colaba in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement (3,852) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the North, South, East and West sides by the land of the Colaba Company, Limited: And, SECONDLY—A piece of land with the messuage or tenement thereon forming the western or landward block of the said Grant Buildings, situate at Colaba, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement (3,852) square yards or thereabouts, be the same little more or less, and bounded on all sides by the land of the said Colaba Company, Limited, or, however, otherwise the said two respective pieces of land and premises may be called, known or bounded. For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned, Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDETT, BUCKLAND and BAYLEY, Solicitors for the said Mortgagee, SYED ABDUL HAK KARNALKAR, SIRDAR DILER JUNG, SIRDAR DILER-UL-MULK, at their Office No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 21st Day of May 1892.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 3 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
8F, Beadon Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET," A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

Twelve Months..... Rs. 26
Six Months..... ,, 13-8

The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscriber's Address.

If paid in England the Rates of Subscription, including Postage, is 8s. 2d. per quarter.

OFFICE:—Dorset Street, Whitefriar, London.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bonet of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per ottles. Thousands of Testimonials.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN English-built CANOE BAROUCHE, by Windover, the property of Sir RAYMOND WEST.

One DUNNETT GIG, by Windover, the property of Mr. GRAHAM LYNN.

One C. Spring CABRIOLETTE, by Slater, the property of Mr. G. W. COTGRAVE.

One Single-seated Brougham in good order, the property of Mr. G. A. KITTREDGE.

Also best real MOCCA COFFEE in bundles of 7 lbs. each, Rs. 6.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two letters to the "Bombay Gazette," and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
,, THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

CHRONOGRAPHS
AND
CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., of 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and at Poona, beg to inform their Constituents that the Prices of the below enumerated Chronograph Watches have been carefully revised and lowered, whilst the quality has been further improved. Being one of the Oldest Established Houses in India, with a reputation to back them, they are in a position to supply their Watches at the lowest cost, compatible with the best Workmanship and Finish.

Every Watch is guaranteed for 3 years, and is supplied in a case with Spare Glass and Mainspring.

	Rs.
Keyless Chronograph, with Minute Recorder, in Metal case	35
Do. do. in Silver case	48
Keyless double Crystal Lever Watch, with Chronograph at back	68
Keyless Lever Crystal Case Silver Watch, with Chronograph	90
The same Watch in Hunting Case	105
Keyless Lever Chronograph Silver Crystal Case Watch, with Minute Recorder	110
Keyless Lever Hunting Silver Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder	125
The VERY BEST Keyless Lever Watch, with Chronograph and Minute Recorder, not varying one Minute per month	200

N. B.—This Watch can be had in Crystal, Hunting, or Half-Hunting Case.

Keyless Lever Crystal Case, 18ct. Gold Watch, with Chronograph	275
The same Watch, with Minute Recorder	290
Keyless Lever 18ct. Hunting Watch, with Chronograph	335
The same Watch with Minute Recorder	375

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co. keep an unrivalled Stock of all kinds of Chronograph Watches, combined with Repeating or Calendar Works, or all three complications together, and invite inspection at their Show-rooms.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY; ALSO AT POONA.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.
ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

POLICIES can be taken out from and after this date at CONSIDERABLY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
See the following:

Ages.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for 30 years only.	Life Policy Rs. 5,000. Monthly Premiums for Life.	Endowment Policy Rs. 5,000, payable at age 60, or previous death. Monthly Premiums.
25	Rs. 12-15-6	Rs. 11-6-6	Rs. 17-15-6
30	,, 14-1-3	,, 12-11-0	,, 22-10-1
35	,, 15-7-6	,, 14-4-4	,, 30-10-0
40	,, 17-5-11	,, 16-6-1	,, 46-12-40

Life Policies are also granted at REDUCED PREMIUMS lasting for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years;
Also Endowment Policies, payable at ages 40, 45, 55, 60, and 65.

Under the Positive System there is—

1.—No forfeiture of Assurance in the event of discontinuance of premiums.
2.—Each payment under the limited Premium System secures a proportionate sum assured.
3.—The fixed surrender values are 40 per cent. of the Premiums.
4.—80 per cent. of the Premiums is invested in Government Securities in Trust for Policyholders, with the Official Trustee, to meet claims, thereby affording ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
5.—Claims are payable one month after proof of death.
6.—Liberal conditions and Bonuses are allowed.

THE NEW REDUCED PREMIUMS OF THE COMPANY WILL BE FOUND TO COMPARE VERY FAVOURABLY WITH THOSE OF OTHER ASSURANCE SOCIETIES, WHILE THE POSITIVE SYSTEM HEREIN SECURES MANY ADVANTAGES WHICH ARE NOT ELSEWHERE OBTAINABLE.

For Forms of Proposal, NEW TABLE OF REDUCED RATES, and all information, apply to

Messrs. BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
Agents,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,,	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,,	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4		(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

Absolute Security. Funds now exceed...£8,000,000
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to £7,891,896

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
,, 1880	£333,078
,, 1885	£966,107
,, 1890	£1,864,889

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 74 Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to	£4,341,784
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£7,891,896

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1875	£3,288,437	1885	£5,502,901
1880	£4,528,542	1890	£7,891,896

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

INSURANCES.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND.,	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	,,	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Lt., CAPITAL	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Treacher and Co., Annual Meeting, 4-30 p.m.
Bombay Millowners' Association, 4 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, the Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5-30 p. m.

A DISHONEST CART-DRIVER.—Khemjee Vassanjee reported to the police that he entrusted six bags of wheat to a cart-driver and directed him, on Saturday last, to take them to the Prince's Dock. The cart-driver made away with the bags and cannot be found.

BURNING-GROUND AT JUNAGADH.—Mr. Hurgovan Jeevan, for many years freight-broker in Bombay, who has recently been on a visit to his native place, Junagadh, has provided funds for a sheltered burning-ground, at Damdhurkhund, near Junagadh, for the Hindu community in the locality.

BURGLARY AT PEERKHAN LANE.—Dulla Daya, a shroff, having his place of business, at Peerkhan Lane, has made a report to the police that, during his absence from Bombay, his shop was broken into and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 109, stolen from a box, which was apparently opened with a duplicate key.

BURGLARY AT CAMATIPURA.—Sayama, a woman, residing at Camatipura 8th Lane, reported to the police that on the night of the 28th instant, she locked the doors of her room and went to sleep in the open air in front of her house. In the morning she found the doors of her room forced open, and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 137, stolen from several boxes.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquest was held on Sunday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Bala Aba, a labourer, aged 25 years. About a week ago the deceased was carrying a heavy log of firewood, which fell on his left leg, causing a large wound. The deceased was taken to the Gokaldas Tejpal Hospital, where he seemed to be improving, but on Friday, tetanus set in, and he died on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUICIDE OF AN OLD WOMAN.—Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday morning, touching the death of Sackoobai, an old woman, about 75 years of age, living with her son, at Gilder Street. The deceased, who was insane, was supported by her son. She wandered about the town, and, on Saturday, she was found missing from the house. A search was made for her, but no traces could be discovered of her. On Sunday evening her dead body was recovered from an open drain, at Bellasis Bridge. There were no external signs of violence on the body. The jury returned a verdict of suicide while in an unsound state of mind.

KILLED BY A PASSING ENGINE.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Curry Road, touching the death of Balla Govind, a labourer, employed at the Dokersey Khetsey Mill, situated at Parel. On Sunday afternoon the deceased left the mill intending to go to another mill at Curry Road, and on reaching the Curry Road station, on the G. I. P. Railway, he tried to cross the railway lines, when he was knocked down and run over by a passing engine, going in the direction of Byculla. He was picked up in a dying condition, and he expired in a few minutes. The jury returned a verdict of an accidental death.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Bombay Royal Yacht Club, by the Band of the 5th Bo. L. I., to-day, at 6 p.m:—

Polka	The Colonel
Quadrille	Pantomine
Village Festival	W O.
Valse	Beaux Jours
Selection	Maid Marian
March	Ta-ra-ra Boom Der-é

	Ferve.
	C. Coote.
	Keefe.
	Ph. Fahrbach.
	Dekoven.
	Anon.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRICKET MATCH AT BANDORA.—A match was played between Prince George's Cricket Club and Mr. Mirza's team on the Danda grounds. The latter won the toss and elected to go in first, and scored 58 runs in their innings, Messrs. Bapu Jalgaonker, J. Bharucha, and Ali Mirza being the principal contributors, whilst Mr. Fernandez secured the best bowling average on the opposite side. The Prince George's C. Club followed, but made rather a poor display, scoring only 37 runs, thus leaving their opponents winners by 21 runs. Messrs. Gonsalves and Da Penha were top-scorers for the Prince George's C. Club, the others doing little or nothing against the destructive bowling of Mr. Bharucha. The fielding of Mr. Mirza's team was particularly good.

THEFT BY A MILL-HAND.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Govind Sumbajee, a mill-hand, was charged by Inspector Jones, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 16, from the house of Soma Raghoo, also a mill-hand, living at Worlee. On the 26th instant, the accused went to a friend's house, adjoining that of the complainant. Sumbajee opened the lock on the doors by means of a nail and, entering the room stole the articles, in question, from a box, and decamped. Subsequently he gave the goods to a friend for safe custody. The complainant, on his return, discovered the theft, and reported the matter to the police who arrested the accused on suspicion, and on enquiry recovered the articles. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' hard labour.

RIOTOUS BEHAVIOUR.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Wittoo Abba, Nabia Siddoo, Chokari Rama-Bapoo, and four others were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with rioting and assaulting Gopal Rama. It appeared that on Saturday evening as Gopal's wife was bathing at a water-tap Vittoo offended her. Gopal reported the matter to Inspector Roberts who referred him to the Magistrate. On Sunday morning, the accused armed with clubs, beseiged the complainant's house and dragging him out of his room belaboured him unmercifully, inflicting serious wounds on his head. The complainant and his wife raised an alarm when the other tenants of the chawl came to Gopal's succour. The accused Bapoo and Chokari turned upon the tenants and assaulted them as well. The police came to the scene, and arrested the accused and removed the complainant and one of the tenants, who had been badly assaulted, to the J. J. Hospital, where, after their injuries being attended to, they were allowed to go to their homes. The Magistrate convicted the first four accused and sentenced the first and the second to two months' rigorous imprisonment, while the third and the fourth were fined Rs. 10 each, the remaining four accused were discharged in the absence of evidence.

A "DIFFICULT OPERATION."—An ingenious pick-pocket, named Rahman Ali, *alias* Mogharia, who has escaped conviction on two previous occasions after-relieving his victims of an aggregate sum of Rs. 2,000, was prosecuted yesterday by Inspector Nolan before Mr. W. Webb, at the Esplanade Police Court. In his present attempt at the old game he successfully introduced his hand into the pocket of a share and stock broker, named Magunlal, as the latter was mounting a *rekka*. But his dexterity in removing a bundle of currency notes amounting to Rs. 890 failed, and although he made off with the prize, a close and hot pursuit compelled him to drop them in his flight and surrender to justice. His confidence promoted by previous good luck prompted him to obtain the assistance of Mr. De Souza, Pleader, who based his defence upon the probability of the notes having fallen from complainant's pocket while he was mounting the vehicle, which he considered a very difficult operation. In reply to this assertion Mr. Webb remarked that he had to his regret experienced the difficulty of the operation himself. It might have been probable that the bundle dropped out from complainant's pocket, but on the other hand the complainant had distinctly asserted that he saw the accused pull the bundle out of his pocket, and that declaration had not been controverted. The accused was, therefore, convicted of the offence, and sentenced to undergo hard labour for four months.

THE HONGKONG REGIMENT.

THE new Hongkong Regiment, raised in India, for service in that colony, arrived at Hongkong, on the 7th instant, by the P. and O. s. s. Bombay, says the local paper. The steamer left Bombay on the 19th ultimo and had a very fine passage. No event of any importance occurred during the voyage. As a rule, the health of the men was good, but between Singapore and Hongkong one man died from pneumonia and his body was buried at sea.

We fear, adds our contemporary, that 'Our Very Own' Regiment has got rather an unfavorable first impression of Hongkong. It was arranged in ample time that the corps should be temporarily accommodated on its arrival in comfortable 'matsheds,' but owing to unpardonable bungling or equally unpardonable dilatoriness somewhere this accomodation was not ready when the regiment landed, and will not be so till the end of this month. Meanwhile the regiment has to undergo the discomfort of living a kind of aquatic life in wet and sloppy tents with the risk of getting drowned outright during one of the torrential showers common at this season. The colony has reason to feel indignation over the treatment of its own particular warriors.

THE NEW MHOWRA BILL.

THE current number of the Journal of the Poona *Sarvajanik Sabha* has a long article on the measure now before the Legislative Council. The writer says there is now no doubt that the Abkari autocrat, whose name has for a long time been associated in the public mind with much of the hardship and suffering inflicted by the Abkari Department on the people, is determined this time to make a desperate effort to pass into law a measure on which he has set heart these ten years. Sir Charles Prichard is admittedly a man of great ability; but more remarkable perhaps than his ability are his entire defiance of public opinion and his inordinate love for the fancied interests of a Department which he justly and naturally regards as specially his own. Every one knows that Sir Charles was the real parent of that ill-starred bantling of 1882, to which Lord Ripon declined to stand as sponsor, and which had to close its eyes even before it had opened them. The fate of the Mhowra Bill of 1882, though a matter of great joy and relief to the people in general, must naturally have greatly grieved and humiliated Sir Charles; and it seems he has carefully nursed those feelings. Evidently Sir Charles was "biding his time." Lord Ripon had made it plain to him that as long as *he* was the Viceroy of India, no Mhowra Bill could have any chance of receiving his assent. The departure of that nobleman might have been a signal for Sir Charles to renew his efforts; but fortunately for the people, the retirement of Lord Ripon was almost simultaneous with a change in the *personnel* of the Bombay Government, Sir James Fergusson being succeeded in the Governorship by Lord Reay. Lord Reay, though not free from blame in the matter of his Abkari administration, was an exceptionally enlightened and high-minded Governor; and he certainly never regarded it a virtue to carefully shut himself from all non-official light. A Bill, therefore, which was twice discredited by the Government of India, which bore on its very face the print of oppression, and which required for its justification to be looked at solely through the spectacles prepared by the Abkari Department, could have no chance with him. With Lord Harris now at the head of the Administration, the case is different. His Lordship has the reputation of being a straightforward gentleman. But one serious mistake that he has made since he took charge of his high office has been this; that he has, by his conduct and occasionally by his words, studiously deprecated all non-official assistance in the matter of a right understanding of the various administrative problems of the Presidency, and that he has all along been attaching too much weight to the views of his "Secretaries and of the Departments." No wonder then that his Lordship, misled perhaps by the statement and representations of Sir Charles Pritchard, declared the other day in the Legislative Council that the evil of the illicit distillation of mhowra flowers had grown to be an intolerable one, and that it was absolutely necessary to resort to the strong arm of legislation to put it down! But it is not in the Governor and the Viceroy alone that Sir Charles is fortunate. The additional non-official members of the Legislative Council appear also, with one exception to be men just after his own heart. What a sad contrast between these sheepish gentlemen and those who made such a powerful stand against the Mhowra Bill of 1882. Altogether the chances are entirely in favour of Sir Charles Pritchard's measure passing into law, and the people of Thana and Kolaba must prepare themselves the best way they can for this impending misfortune.

After reviewing at some length the debates in the Legislative Council in 1882, the writer says:—"Let us now first consider the alleged justification for the proposed Bill. It is alleged by Sir Charles Pritchard that *recently there has been a very serious increase* in the illicit distillation of liquor from mhowra flowers. For obvious reasons, it is a matter of great difficulty to prove or disprove a statement of this kind, which, to a large extent, must remain a matter of individual observation and individual opinion. Yet it will be readily admitted even by Sir Charles Pritchard himself that when such a statement is advanced with a view to curtail the privileges which people have enjoyed from time immemorial, and to deprive a considerable portion of the very poorest classes of the free use of a valuable article, the public has a right to expect that something more than a mere assertion or belief is relied on by Government in justification of the contemplated repressive legislation. And judged from this point of view, the opening statement of Sir Charles, made on the 5th of April, must be pronounced to be very disappointing, for beyond a reference to the compilation of papers laid by him on the table of the Legislative Council, the Hon'ble gentleman adduced absolutely no proof in support of his statement. Now we have this compilation before us, and really we are astonished that so clever a man as Sir Charles Pitchard thinks he has made out a case for his repressive proposals when he has laid these papers on the table of the Legislative Council. About a third part of this compilation is taken up by correspondence and figures relating to the state of things prior to 1882, and this portion might well have been left out, because it has nothing whatever to do with the present Bill. Then follow figures relating to the offences of illicit distillation during the past ten years, the cost of preventive establishments, the conflicts between the offenders and the Abkari Police, the consumption of licit liquor and the revenue realizations in the several districts of the Presidency. All these figures are, no doubt, very valuable, *but they are so, not because they in any way make out a case for the proposed repressive legislation, but because they do the very reverse, viz., they show conclusively that whatever justification Government might have had three years ago for proposing a measure like the present Bill, they have no such justification now*, as we shall show later on. At the end of the compilation, there is a note drawn up by Mr. Lee-Warner on Criminal Statistics in the Thana and Kolaba Districts, which has very little to do with the practical question now before the Legislature. In our opinion, therefore, there is nothing in this compilation to justify the confident expectation of Sir Charles Pritchard that its perusal will make converts of those who are opposed to his Mhowra Bill. To make our meaning clear, we proceed to an examination of the figures on which Sir Charles seems to rely as making out a case of necessity for his proposals.

The question that we have to consider here is twofold. First whether *recently* there has been an increase in the illicit distillation of liquor from mhowra flowers, and secondly, whether this increase has been *very serious*. Sir James Fergusson, in 1882, laid down two tests to ascertain the extent of illicit distillation in a given area,—the number of Abkari offences connected with illict distillation detected, and the fall-off in revenue realisations. These are very fair tests and to them we would add a third, *viz.*, the quantity of liquor illicitly consumed. Judged by these three tests, the double contention of Sir Charles, *viz.*, that there has *recently* been *a very serious increase* in the illicit distillation from mhowra flowers in Thana and Kolaba will be found to be quite untenable. It should be stated here that whatever controversy there is in regard to the prevalence of illicit distillation concerns Thana alone, and it is only the perversity of Sir Charles Pritchard that has coupled poor and unoffending Kolaba with it. *There has never been much illicit distillation in Kolaba, and there is not much to-day. Last year there were only five cases of illicit distillation detected in the whole district of Kolaba*, and Mr. Loch the acting Abkari Commisioner expresses satisfaction at this state of things. It is true that in 1888-89 and 1889-90, the numbers were abnormally high, being 93 and 95 respectively against an average of about 16 in the previous years; but as has been admitted by Sir Charles Pitchard himself, this was solely due to the system experimentally tried by the Bombay Government during a part of 1887-88 and the whole of 1888-89, owing to which, while the restrictions on toddy were to some extent relaxed, the duty on destilled spirit was suddenly raised from Rs. 3 as. 8 to Rs. 4 as. 8, thus practically making its price prohibitive to many of those who were accustomed to its use. "It must be admitted," said Sir Charles the other day in the Legislative Council, "that the exciting cause of that excess of illicit distillation (of mhowra and to some extent of toddy) lay in changes made by the Government of the day in the system of excise management in the districts of Thana and Kolaba, which resulted in a large and sudden increase in the prices at which liquor was placed on sale in the licensed shops in those districts." The experimental system having now been abandoned, the district has, to use Mr. Loch's words, "recovered from the effects of the experiment tried in 1888-89," and no more, we think, ought to be said, especially by Government, about the abnormal figures of offences in those two years. It was impossible for Sir Charles Pritchard to ignore these facts entirely, and he, therefore, felt it to be his duty to admit, on the occasion of the first reading, that "the apparent case for legislation is not as strong as regards the district of Kolaba as it is with respect to the district of Thana."

To turn now to Thana, the largest number of offences was detected in 1881-82 and the next largest in 1880-81 and yet, with these figures before it, the Government of India twice deprecated legislation of the kind now proposed.

Whichever test we apply, whether it be the number of offences, or the amount of revenue realizations or the quantity of liquor licitly consumed, we come to only one conclusion, *viz.*, that whatever justification might have existed for the complaint about "a very serious increase" taking place in illicit distillation three or four years ago, when Government were trying experimental changes in their Abkari policy, *no such justification now exists and the Bill at present before the local Legislature is absolutely uncalled for.*

In insisting on the objection that the Bill enterferes with what is over a considerable area a subsidiary article of food both for men and cattle, the writer says:—The inquiries, privately instituted by the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha in this matter, have elicited replies which leave no doubt in our mind on the point. Dealing with this question, the *Bombay Gazette* thus observes in its issue of the 7th April:—"In his Statistical Atlas of the Bombay Presidency, which was brought out five years after the Committee (of 1883) reported, Mr. Ozanne, while observing that the ripe and unripe fruit of the mhowra are eaten, goes on to say that the most important product is the flower, which is eaten in all seasons, either raw or cooked, along with parched grain. Dr. Lisboa, to whom Mr. Ozanne refers, is more explicit in the same sense. From two hundred to four hundred pounds of these flowers, he says in the Botanical Volume of the *Bombay Gazetteer*, are sometimes collected from a single tree. The flowers are gathered early in the morning, dried in the sun and then sold as an article of food, being consumed either raw or cooked along with parched grain. Dr. Lisboa adds that during the famine of 1873-74 in Behar they are said to have kept thousands of people from starvation." It is freely admitted by Government that Mhowra flowers are used as an article of food in the Guzerat, Khandesh and other parts of the country and yet it is persistently asserted that in Thana and Kolaba alone, they are not so used. What prevents the people of these two districts from using these flowers as the people in other parts of the country use them, Government does not trouble itself about. But even the grudging admissions of the Thana Committee of 1882 on the point are important. "Only a limited number of persons," the Committee recorded, "belonging to the wilder tribes, the aborigins, such as Warlis, one branch of Thakurs, Kathodis, and Dublass eat Mhowra flowers and that even they do not use them as a substitute for other food, but as an addition, mixing occasionally small quantities like raisins in their bread." The Committee took care to add that the higher castes did not eat those flowers, but no one had ever contended that they did. The Committee also added that even the Kathodis, Warlis, &c., consumed the flowers in very small quantities finding it more profitable to sell them than to eat them. But the relevency of this remark might be questioned, for in what way the poor people find it most profitable to dispose of the flowers is a question which need not trouble us, after the admission is once made that they are used, to some extent at least, as food. We must not forget to mention that the Committee was constrained to admit that "Mhowra flowers are sometimes given as a part of their food to cattle," although Mr. Shepherd and his colleagnes tried to minimise the importance of this admission by adding that the flowers were so costly that it was a very expensive thing to feed cattle on them! Altogether, there is very fair evidence to show that the flowers are used as a subsidiary article of food by many poor people, and are also given to cattle; and thus in passing the present Bill into law, Government will be inflicting very serious injury on a class of subjects who are always on the brink of starvation and whose life is one continuous struggle to keep body and soul together! Already the resources of subsistence for these poor people are woefully few, and it is little short of heartless to cut away even one of them!

We trust we have now succeeded in showing how the alleged justification for Sir Charles Pritchard's Bill does not exist, and how the measure will prove oppressive in its operation. It is singularly fortunate that in this matter we have the powerful support of both the Anglo-Indian dailies of Bombay and surely this circumstance should yet give the Bombay Government pause. It is easy enough for Government departments to ignore the opinions of the native press but the voice of journals like the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette* is far too potent to be similarly treated. We are very sorry that at this juncture Mr. Javerilal Umiya Shankar Yajnik is not in the Legislative Council. The public will sorely miss on this occasion his shrewdness, his industry and his tenacity of purpose in the deliberations of that body. Most of the non-official members have already disappointed us greatly and it remains to be seen if these gentlemen acquit themselves better on the occasion of the second reading. The Bill, we repeat, is absolutely unjustifiable in principle and will prove harrassing and oppressive in its working. It is not wise statesmanship to punish for the sins of a few individuals entire classes of people, and yet this is exactly what the Government are at present proposing to do. Because a few individuals dishonestly distil liquor from Mhowra flowers, therefore Government propose to shut out all people—and these deeply sunk in poverty—from all legitimate uses of them! At this rate, we should not be surprised if Government on some future occasion propose to interefere with the unrestricted use of rice and dry dates, and sugarcane juice and such other articles on the ground that from these substances too liquor can be illicitly distilled! We appeal to the Government of Bombay in general and to Lord Harris personally to drop this Bill. It affects the interests of such of our brethren as are far too ignorant to understand its nature and scope and too poor to make their voice heard and for whom life has few comforts and fewer hopes. That the measure is intensely unpopular is now beyond all doubt. The entire Native Press has expressed its disapproval of it; the two Bombay dailies have denounced it in vigorous terms; and even the Government of India has in the past twice taken the unusual course of openly deprecating it. False notions of humiliation may prevent the Bombay Government from dropping the Bill now; but wise statesmanship and a genuine regard for the true interests of the people alike dictate the course which we have earnestly and respectfully asked Government to take.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE POLO QUESTION.

THE following memorandum, signed by the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, has been addressed to the President of the Indian Polo Association, and to the Secretaries of Station Polo Clubs, through the Secretary to the Indian Polo Association.

For some time past, the attention of the Commander-in-Chief in India has been drawn to the desirability of lessening the danger and expense of the game of polo, and with this object in view he directed the publication of the General Order of the 27th August, 1890, which, however, has failed to produce all the good results that were hoped for. Lord Roberts has no wish to interfere with officers' amusements, and especially with one which promotes a manly spirit, improves horsemanship, and encourages *esprit de corps*. On the other hand there is good reason to believe that the deplorable accidents which not infrequently occur at polo are to some extent due to preventable causes; while it is a duty incumbent on the higher military authorities to guard young officers from being involved in expenses which are beyond their means. His Excellency, therefore, feels, that he can no longer postpone taking decisive action in the matter, unless players themselves will agree to forestall him by making certain modifications in their rules. The points to which the Commander-in-Chief attaches primary importance are: First the proper measurement of polo ponies so as to ensure their not exceeding 13-3 hands in height at the time of playing, either in tournaments or in station games. Secondly, the formation of a station committee at each polo-playing station, invested with authority to deal with all local matters relating to polo, such as the measurement of ponies, etc. Thirdly, the appointment of umpires for all games, with power to interfere, without being appealed to, in cases of foul or dangerous riding, for which this may be attributable to the pony or its rider; and to put any rider who offends in these respects out of play for a prescribed period. Fourthly, the restriction of hustling within certain reasonable limits, and, fifthly, the use of subsidiary goals as a means of preventing the occurrence of ties in matches, and thus obviating the necessity for prolonged periods of play. As regards the first point, Lord Roberts is strongly of opinion that racing certificates should not be accepted, and that all ponies should be measured by an impartial authority with in one week of a tournament being played. It is to be regretted that the adoption of this rule may probably entail pecuniary loss in individual cases to the Commander-in-Chief who insists upon the regulaton of height as essential to reasonable safety and economy that he is in favor of introducing an amended system of measurement from the 1st January, 1893. In requesting that the foregoing suggestions may be carefully considered by the Indian Polo Associations and the several polo clubs throughout India, the Commander-in-Chief would express the hope that a general agreement may shortly be arrived at, and that rules may be framed which will render official action on his part unnecessary. Should such a difference of opinion unfortunately exist as to preclude the requisite changes being voluntarily made in the existing rules of the game, his Excellency will have to issue such orders as may seem expedient in the general interest of the officers concerned.

THE Japan papers speak of the Hetherington trial in the United States Consular Court at Yokohama variously as a travesty, a farcical trial, a parody of justice, a wretched and shameful affair. The *New York World* says Lieutenant and Mrs. Hetherington "are more closely united than ever, and nothing but death will ever part them now."

THE BIRTHDAY DURBAR.

MR. W. H. CROWE, C.S., Agent for the Sirdars of the Deccan, held a Durbar on Saturday afternoon in the Council Hall, Poona, in commemoration of H. M. the Queen's Birthday. A very large number of Sirdars and other native gentlemen attended. Mr. Crowe in his address said:—

Sirdars of the Deccan and Gentlemen,—It gives me great pleasure to receive you again, after an absence of two years, at this Durbar to commemorate the anniversary of the birthday of our most Gracious Sovereign, the Queen-Empress of India. I know that your presence here to-day is significant of your loyalty and devotion to the British Throne, and of the affectionate regard and respectful attachment which you entertain towards the person of your Sovereign. It is a source of sincere congratulation that through many severe trials her Majesty's valuable life has been spared yet another year. The past year has been to her Majesty and to all the members of the Royal family a period of terrible sorrow and affliction. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence—the heir-presumptive to the throne, whose visit to this country three years ago was the occasion of so much rejoicing—was suddenly cut off at the very outset of his career, when his prospects in life appeared the happiest, and when he was about to ally himself in marriage to an English Princess, who had won the love of all classes of the community by her amiable disposition and the graces of her character. You in common with all classes and grades of her Majesty's subjects, testified to your deep sympathy with her Majesty and with their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal family under their terrible bereavement, and it must have been gratifying to you to read the touching words in which her Majesty in the letter addressed to the Nation through the Home Secretary, expressed her deep sense of the affectionate sympathy evinced by her subjects in every part of her Empire, and her warm gratitude to all for the consolation and help which that sympathy afforded. Scarcely had her Majesty recovered from the blow which the death of her dearly-beloved grandson caused, when she was destined to experience a fresh bereavement in the death of her son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse. Amid all these afflictions her one prayer, as she herself has recorded, has been for health and strength to work for the good and happiness of her dear country and the Empire while life lasts. It is customary on this occasion to advert briefly to matters in which you have a personal and immediate interest. Over most of the southern districts of this Presidency there has been a failure of crops during the past year owing to the deficiency of rainfall. The scarcity caused by that failure was considered by Government to have reached a point at which it could only be fitly described as a famine, and Government consequently directed that relief works should be started for the employment of large numbers of labourers who were cut off from their ordinary field operations. Happily, owing to the extension of railway communication in the affected districts during the last few years the distress has been reduced to a minimum, and prices of grain have never ruled at anything like the high rates which prevailed in the famine in 1876-77. It is satisfactory to find, judging by the numbers attending the relief works, that the gravity of the crisis has been somewhat over-estimated. The last weekly return showed that only a daily average of 6,187 souls were actually on relief works in the affected districts. You must have perused with gratification the orders passed by the Secretary of State for India on the report presented by the Public Service Enquiry Commission. A large share in the highest administrative posts has now been thrown open to the educated classes of the native community, and it should be your laudable ambition to qualify yourselves and your sons for filling these high offices of the state. There is one important matter in connection with the agriculturist classes in the Deccan which cannot fail to have attracted your earnest attention, and that is the Commission which has been sitting, for the last few months in Poona and the adjacent districts, to enquire into the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. You are familiar with that important piece of legislation, and you know that it was designed by its promoters to relieve the agricultural classes and to prevent as far as possible their lands from slipping out of their possession into that of foreign money-lenders. How far the Act has been successful in accomplishing the purpose for which it was framed has all along been a moot point. So diverse were the opinions of those officers best qualified to judge that the Government of India directed the appointment of a Special Commission, consisting of some of the most able officers, both judicial and executive, which the service could produce, to enquire into the working of the measure. Their labours are now completed, and we may rest assured from the thorough nature of the enquiry and the ability of those officers to whom it was entrusted, that a satisfactory conclusion has been reached, and it will be all the more weighty inasmuch as it is said to be unanimous. In connection with the question of agricultural indebtedness and the means of affording practical relief to the ryot, I may observe that your old friend, Sir William Wedderburn, who for many years held the appointment in which I have now the honour to officiate, has recently introduced at the Society of Arts in London a discussion on the object which was very dear to his heart while he was serving in India: namely, the establishment of Agricultural Banks in India. Your late Governor, Lord Reay, Sir Charles Bernard, a former Chief Commissioner of Burmah, and others took part in the discussion, and it may be hoped that something practical will be the outcome of it. The Secretary of State has declared that he is most anxious to promote any practicable scheme for mitigating the evils caused by the indebtedness of the lauded classes in India. At least the discussion will serve one important object, if only to show you that your interests and your necessities even in the great metropolis of London do not cease to engage the attention of those whose lives have been, for the most part, spent among you, after their retirement from active service. It is well, as far as possible, that you should rely on your own enterprise in matters of this kind without expecting Government to help you out of every difficulty, and I am glad to see that during the past year some native gentlemen, possessed of capital and the requisite leisure time, have started a Deccan Bank on what appeared to be sound commercial principles, and which, if properly conducted, ought to go far to perform the function of the proposed agricultural banks. Now, gentlemen, there is still one other important subject which I am sure must have attracted the interest of all of you during the last few weeks. I allude to the measure which is now being passed through the Imperial Parliament, to amend the Indian Councils Act of 1861. The object of this legislation as it has been started by the Hon'ble the Under-Secretary of State for India, who moved the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons, is to widen the basis and expand the functions of the Government of India, and to give further opportunities that at present exist to the non-official and native element in Indian society to take part in the work of Government. You may remember that these views were set forth by the late Viceroy, the Marquis of Dufferin, in February, 1887, on the occasion of the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. The new law introduces three important changes, and the most important of the three, in my opinion, is the increase in the number of the members of the Legislative Councils, as it is by that means intended that the strength and representative character of the Councils shall be reinforced. Now it is an easy matter to provide by law for an extension of the Councils, but what you cannot provide by law is the right sort of material for filling up the vacancies thus created, and it is in view of this difficulty that I would impress on you, Sirdars and gentleman, the necessity of fitting yourselves for the discharge of these important duties. You are, for the most part, of noble birth, and you occupy a position of social influence and dignity by virtue of your enrolment in the list of Sirdars. You are mostly large landholders and are intimately connected with the cultivators of the soil. Your co-operation will be of immense value to the Council and to Government in so far as you are in a position to represent to Government on the one hand what the material necessities, what the just and reasonable aspirations of the vast masses of the people of India really are, and on the other hand, you have it in your power to communicate to your tenants and to the cultivating classes generally what the policy of Government or any particular subject is, and how far that policy is expected to contribute to the well-being of the bulk of the population. It is to this end that I would exhort you by every means in your power to qualify yourselves for taking a part in the deliberations of their Councils. In this important Deccan city, owing to the success which has attended the establishment, of the principle of local self-government, you have great opportunities of familiarising yourselves with the methods of public business, and with the bearings of innumerable questions of important public interest. As Municipal Commissioners, as members of Taluka, and District Local Boards, as Honorary Magistrates, or members of Benches of Magistrates, in a variety of ways you can discharge important public functions and render useful services, and you will, if you are wise, take advantage of these opportunities to train yourselves for the more important duties which devolve on members of the Provincial Councils. I trust the time has gone by when every act of Government was judged and criticised in a carping spirit of complaint. I believe you are sensible of the blessings as regards peace and order, security of person and property, and general increase of material prosperity arising from the continuance of British rule in India. I believe, so far as I can judge from the tone of a portion of the native press, that a healthy public opinion is growing up amongst you, and that you are realising fully the fact that the sole object which the Government has in view is the amelioration of the condition of the people of India. In our own Presidency I need hardly point out to you in illustration of what I am saying the example set by our own Governor, His Excellency Lord Harris, who loses no opportunity, regardless of his own personal convenience, of travelling over the Presidency, even in the height of the hot season, to make himself acquainted with the diverse conditions of the people under his rule, and their varied wants and necessities. We have to deplore the death, since this Durbar assembled last year, of Rao Saheb Dafle, the Chief of Jath, a first-class Sirdar, and of Sheikh Ajimdin Waikar, Sirdar of the second class. Gentlemen, I feel I have already trespassed on your time, and I conclude with the prayer in which you will all earnestly join that it may please Almighty God to continue to shower His abundant blessings on our Gracious Sovereign and long to spare her valuable life. (Great applause.)

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A. M., ON MONDAY, THE 30TH OF MAY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32° C) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratio of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·563	Calm	4	109·0	81·6	32	..	2·74	−0·81
Agra	29·568	N W	8	111·5	85·9	34	..	1·41	−0·31
Cawnpore	29·576	E S E	5	111·5	86·0	44	..	1·28	..
Allahabad	29·534	E S E	5	113·4	87·2	59	..	1·68	−0·62
Jhansi	29·547	N N W	5	112·0	91·2	23	..	1·90	+0·33
Jacobabad	29·511	S	5	117·6	76·7	42	..	0·31	−0·43
Karachi	29·632	W S W	13	86·5	81·7	74	..	0·38	−1·07
Ajmere	29·631	W	16	105·8	83·0	52	..	1·39	−0·05
Deesa	29·704	W S W	16	107·4	78·7	62	..	0·55	−0·07
Rajkot	29·723	W	16	101·9	78·1	66	..	0·45	−0·22
Veraval	29·736	W N W	22	89·1	86·7	83	..	0·10	..
Neemuch	29·632	W S W	18	106·5	81·1	71	..	0·85	−0·54
Indore	29·672	W	7	104·1	76·6	59	..	0·92	−0·77
Saugor	29·588	W N W	5	108·4	82·6	31	..	0·94	−2·31
Jubbulpore	29·624	W S W	3	108·5	82·1	28	0·04	2·24	−1·10
Hoshangabad	29·551	S W	7	107·5	83·8	33	..	0·62	−1·67
Khandwa	29·634	W	11	105·2	83·8	55	..	1·49	−0·45
Raipur	29·623	W S W	12	111·1	79·0	39	0·01	0·55	−3·01
Nagpur	29·625	W S W	14	109·8	89·3	35	..	2·38	−1·42
Amraoti	29·578	W N W	8	109·3	82·7	35	..	1·23	−1·84
Akola	29·637	N W	11	105·7	85·7	45	..	0·36	−2·95
Surat	29·721	S W	8	97·3	81·1	76	..	0·12	−0·40
Malegaon	29·740	N	10	99·4	77·1	96	..	0·16	−2·16
Bombay	29·755	N W	12	91·4	83·0	69	..	0·12	−1·47
Poona	29·747	W N W	13	96·7	74·5	62	..	0·63	−2·74
Sholapur	29·742	N W	9	98·7	75·0	62	..	2·13	−1·08
Ratnagiri	29·723	Calm	10	92·9	75·9	81	2·83	2·93	+0·73
Belgaum	29·753	Calm	..	84·8	68·8	90	0·62	10·90	+5·01
Goa	29·776	S	9	85·1	76·1	91	0·31	9·38	..
Karwar	29·783	Calm	2	82·2	74·7	94	0·89	15·36	+8·69
Mangalore	29·839	W	1	81·3	74·9	95	2·13	20·93	+9·52
Calicut	29·886	N N W	6	85·2	73·1	97	2·27	22·90	+5·14
Cochin	29·901	E S E	M	88·2	77·0	90	1·19	32·52	+9·63
Bangalore	29·877	S W	6	89·2	66·9	85	0·01	5·95	−4·62
Secunderabad	29·743	W	10	94·6	76·3	63	..	0·82	−3·64
Masulipatm	29·709	W N W	12	93·7	85·0	88	..	0·63	−9·73
Bellary	29·777	S W	7	98·5	74·9	64	..	1·91	−3·02
Cuddapah	29·766	W N W	..	101·7	81·4	45	..	1·02	−8·49
Madras	29·767	W	13	100·3	85·0	51	..	..	..
Coimbatore	29·873	S	9	90·8	74·8	89	..	7·57	−3·19
Trichinopoly	29·817	W N W	14	101·1	81·3	57	..	7·27	−9·11

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S. W. EDGERLEY,

Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, 25th May, 1892.

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THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF, SON and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above said place, the household furniture, consisting of drawing-rooms, sofas, chairs dining-room chairs, chest of drawers, with and without mirror door almyras, round, writing, dressing, washing and dining tables, teapoys, chiffonier, corner wainuts, side cabinets, iron and wooden bedsteads, screens, hanging and table lamps, pictures, meatsafes, side board, dumbwaiter, fancy ornaments, China coir matting, cutlery, crockery and glassware, copper utensils, &c., &c., the property of H. MARTIN, Esq.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, May 31, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND AT MATOONGA.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee H. C., and Assignee of the estate and effects of Hajee Abdulla bin Shaik Ismail Khatib, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., the remaining lots No. 5 and 6 (the first four lots have been sold privately) on the premises, the following plots of land at Matoonga:—

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m.

LOT No. 5, at Matoonga.—Piece of Government Toka land, admeasuring about 529 and six-ninths square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 11, new No. 15249, and new Survey Nos. 5—853, 7—835, 1, 2, 4-783, 7-D-783.

Lot No. 6, at Matoonga.—Four pieces of Government Poras land, admeasuring about 1028, 439, 700, and 306 square yards, respectively, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 378, 379, 382, and 383, and new No. 13253.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., or Messrs. Janardhan and Ardesir, Solicitors to the Official Assignee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, May 31, 1892.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 30.

WE have nothing to add to the telegraphic advices chronicled in this column under Saturday evening's date; and our news this evening is entirely of a local character.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	1,57,601
" Branches	Inc.	"	2,74,931
Other Deposits	Dec.	"	11,11,338
Government Securities	"	"	1,63,594
Loans "	Inc.	"	5,25,981
Bills Discounted	Dec.	"	95,647
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	"	91,841
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	"	14,36,969

The decrease in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance during the past week by 14⅜ lakhs, bringing the Balance down to some 293 lakhs, shown by the Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, is about the same as was disclosed by the previous Return; but, on the present occasion, the falling off in the Cash Balance, unlike the decrease shown a week ago, nearly represents the increase in the trade demand in the meantime. It will be noticed from the figures, which we give above, that there had been considerable withdrawals from Private Deposits during the week under notice, and a material accession to Loans had taken place, while, on the other hand, the decrease in Bills Discounted had been much less than of late, the net result being an increase in trade requirements of some 15½ lakhs, compared with an expansion to the extent of 33 lakhs in the week preceding. The activity in our principal export staple which has marked the latter part of the busy shipping season must now soon be stopped by the setting in of the rains; and with business in other directions giving little prospect of animation, the demand for money for the ordinary purposes of trade may be expected to diminish, and the Money Market to show still greater ease.

COTTON has been firm in tone here to-day, and a large business has been done at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, all round, exporters, however, having been much less in the market than local spinners. The purchases of the former sum up 1,050 bales, consisting of 500 Bengals, at Rs. 156-9; 150 Dhoraji, at Rs. 169; and 100 each of Broach, at Rs. 191; Mowa, at Rs. 179; Wadwan, at Rs. 173; and Akola, at Rs. 168; while the Mills have taken 3,300 bales, made up of 800 Julgaum, at Rs. 168½; 700 Nugger, at Rs. 169; 400 Pachora, at Rs. 169½; 300 each of Dhamergaum Ginned, at Rs. 180; Dhulia, at Rs. 163-5; Compta, at Rs. 171; and Cutchgaum, at Rs. 168½; 150 Barsee, at Rs. 180-2; and 100 Morvi, at Rs. 178 per candy.

WHEAT has again been taken to a small extent by exporters in a quiet market. A further decline of half-an-anna per cwt. has taken place in the price of *Pessy* at Rs. 5-0-6 for 91 per cent., and Rs. 4-15-6 for 85 per cent., other kinds being unchanged in value.

SEEDS have remained steady, with a moderate business passing and prices unaltered, except in the case of Linseed, which is half-an-anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 6-14-6 to Rs. 7-2-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,008	bales.
Wheat	96,710	cwts.
Linseed	16,062	"
Rapeseed	9,199	"
Gingelly	958	"
Poppyseed	1,196	"
Groundnuts	1,143	"
Castorseed	5,128	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, with very little doing. Moreleets are now offering, but takers of tonnage are holding out for lower rates.

EXCHANGE.—A very steady feeling prevailed at opening this morning, Bank Telegraphic having been quoted at 1s. 3 11-32 to ⅝d., and Demand at 1s. 3 13-32d.; but in the absence of any enquiry for Bank remittance the rate gradually became 1s. 3 13-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, at which transactions took place. For 3 months' sight Credits, 1s. 3½d. was named, and for a short time was obtainable for May-June delivery; and, later on, 1-32d. higher was asked, but nothing transpired at the enhanced rate, and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 3 13-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 13-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 15-32d. "
Credits 3 do.	1s. 3 17-32d. "
Francs 3 do.	1'63¾. "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A steady feeling was maintained in the market throughout the monthly settlement which took place to-day, and rates for Fours closed this evening a shade higher than Saturday's final quotations, say at 109 1-16 for Money, and 109 13-16 for next month's account; 104¾, nominal, being still quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES are still without animation. A few Cotton Mill Shares have advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share, to our revised quotations, but otherwise prices generally are as before. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending May 28, as compared with the statement of May 21, 1892:—

LIABILITIES.	May 21. Rs.	May 28. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	34,50,000	34,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	73,22,658	71,65,097
Do. do. at Branches	46,22,088	48,97,019
Other Deposits	3,32,73,176	3,21,61,838
Post Bills	3,301	2,207
Cash Credits, undrawn	33,85,624	32,69,895
Rs.	6,20,56,887	6,09,46,054
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,24,61,762	1,23,01,168
Cash Credits on do. do.	87,49,097	87,44,165
Loans do. do.	72,72,769	77,98,750
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,976	2,355
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,20,50,[illegible]	1,19,54,913
Stamps, &c.	22,[illegible]	23,019
Dead Stock Rs.	6,77,452	
Applied in reduction "	2,85,000	3,92,452
Bullion	3,54,[illegible]	2,23,935
Cash Balances with other banks.	1,16,[illegible]	3,08,300
Cash and Currency Notes	2,07,30,[illegible]	1,92,93,856
Rs.	6,20,56,887	6,09,46,054

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MAY 30.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonon temporarily prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 30th May, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	..	1	48 p.m.	..	35
Teheran	30	1	48 p.m.	..	35
Suez	30	2	50 p.m.	..	16

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m., on 30th May, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	53	—	2
" Kurrachee	..	17	—	1
" Madras	1	7	—	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MAY 29.

10 p.m. .. 84·4

MONDAY, MAY 30.

6 a.m. .. 83·1
10 a.m. .. 88·2
2 p.m. .. 89·2
4 p.m. .. 88·0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

GILLINGS—STEER—May 24, at Ebenezer, Baptist Church Banzalore, by the Rev A Burnett, G W Gillings, Pastor, to Miss Rosa Steer, Lady Missionary, of Bangalore.

DEATHS.

BAKER—May 22, at Lahore, of acute pneumonia, Margaret, the beloved wife of R Baker, Punjab Educational Department.

CAMPBELL—May 22, at Domel, Kashmir, Major F W Campbell, R H A, son of General Sir F A Campbell, K C B, R A, aged 40.

MANNERS-SMITH—May 12, at Mussoorie, Walter Cunliffe Manners-Smith, Assistant District Superintendent, N-W Police, aged 23 years.

NEVILLE—May 24, at Gulmarg, Kashmir, Joan Beaufort, infant daughter of Major and Mrs. Philip Neville.

SKINNER—May 21, at Naini Tal, Douglas Cortlandt, son of the late Captain Cortlandt Skinner, aged 9 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

C. H. S."—You should direct your complaint to the railway authorities.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1892.

THERE is always something pathetic in the appeals that are put forward for saving a race or an order from extinction; and for that reason the Raja of Bhinga's paper in the *Nineteenth Century* on "the Decay of the Landed Aristocracy in India" will awaken a sympathy that it might be difficult to justify on more solid grounds. The Raja, who can scarcely claim to be considered an economist, asks us to believe that the primary cause of the agrarian indebtedness which has lately been made the subject of inquiry by Government is to be found in the rapid decay of the old landed aristocracy and gentry, and the correspondingly accelerated growth of "mushroom landlords." Bhinga is in Oudh, and however true this may be of that Province, the statement will seem to us in Western India to be in no accord with the facts nearest to us. Here, as we are reminded by the admirable address to the Sirdars of the Deccan by Mr. Crowe which we publish to-day, we have a landed aristocracy. But they stand outside the area of indebtedness which has become a subject of anxious enquiry, the decaying class—if such there be in Western India—consisting mainly of the cultivators. The Talukdars of Guzerat have, indeed, made large claims upon the care of Government, but they stand apart from the general problem of agricultural indebtedness However, the Raja of Bhinga is concerned chiefly with the social phenomena that lie nearest to him, and accordingly he deplores "the threatened extinction of the aristocracy, and the substitution of that class by a host of pleaders, moneylenders, pensioned servants of Government, and other land-grabbers." With the *ryotwari* system far out of sight he describes the class of landed proprietors as the only connecting link between the Government and the masses, and goes on to point out what an indispensable element they are in Indian society. They have an innate sentiment of loyalty and chivalry; their pride of race is a heritage precious alike to themselves and to the Government; the people look up to them as to their natural leaders. The Raja quotes Lord Canning in support of this latter proposition. In 1856 when insurrection first arose in Oudh, it might have been supposed that the village occupants would have come forward in support of the British Government, in acknowledgment of all that Government had done to restore them to their hereditary rights. Nothing of the sort occurred. "So far as I am yet informed," Lord Canning wrote, "not an individual dared to be loyal to the Government which had befriended him. The village occupants as a body relapsed into their former subjection to the talukdar, owned and obeyed his authority as if he had been their lawful suzerain, and joined the ranks of those who rose up in arms against the British Government." This, if we may say it without thinking unkindly of the Raja's order, was scarcely the loyalty of an intelligent class. The cultivators in Oudh had been ground down by their landlords, and their return to allegiance to their taskmasters was like the "loyalty" of the dog in returning, after a few days of liberty, to the master who has beaten him.

We venture to differ from the Raja of Bhinga in his estimate of the influence of the Indian aristocracy over the people around them. It is for the most part a recent creation, and its origins are not always such as to entitle it to affection or respect. Take the Talukdars of Oudh and the Bengal Zemindars. Of how many of these is it relevant to ask "Would the people look with disrespect upon the banner around which they were wont to gather in times of danger?" The ancestors of the Bengal Zemindars were for the most part the creatures of the Delhi Emperor's representatives, extortioners and oppressors of the people, who knew not what chivalry meant, and with whom the military virtues would have been a disqualification rather than a mark of fitness for their office. In how many cases, again, was it by loyalty and bravery that the ancestors of the Oudh aristocracy founded the fortunes of their family? Lord Canning held that the titles of the majority of them to their estates were founded on fraud and trickery. A survey of some of the family histories of this order would turn into sarcasm the Raja of Bhinga's fanciful allusion to "the sword songs" of past warriors, "the records of whose deeds will ever remain green in their memories." Of the Rajput nobility this could be said with more sincerity, but we presume that the Raja, whose appeal is addressed to the British Government, has in view only the aristocracy under the direct British rule. But his grievance not only is that the old landed families are disappearing from the face of the earth, but that they are being replaced by men of low origin, "mushroom" landlords, people with money, but with no sense of honour and dignity, with no traditions, no claim upon the loyalty and affection of the people. This is no doubt true enough. Something like it has been seen in Ireland. Prosperous shopkeepers from Manchester have replaced decaying aristocratic families, and it is said have in many cases proved to be atrociously oppressive landlords. Nearer at hand it is one of the most common as it is one of the most inevitable of agrarian phenomena. In Cutch, for example, the Bhayad of the chief, Rajputs of course, have sunk deeper and deeper in indebtedness, and the Bania who has made his money in trade and in usury, is ousting many a man of long pedigree, who has come at last to the net outcome of hereditary pride and indolence. There is a pathos in it all, but it would be mere maudlin sentimentality to dwell upon it. If we have to decide between a landowner who through extravagance, pride, and laziness, has become an encumbrance upon an encumbered property, and a new man who, whether he be pleader, merchant, or money-lender, has the means wherewith to do justice to an estate and the cultivators, the choice should not be a matter of difficulty. The Raja knocks the bottom out of his own argument when he asks us to remember what the distinctions are between the claims upon an Indian and an English landlord. "An English landlord," he says, "as a rule wants money to improve his estate; the Indian landlord, in nine cases out of ten, requires it for the enormous expenses attendant on the marriage of his daughter, for the performance of funeral ceremonies, feeding and feeing rapacious Brahmins, and the encouragement of dancing girls, wrestlers, jugglers, court minstrels, and the nondescript idlers who batten on him on festive and other occasions." Can the Raja have been aware how difficult he has made it, in writing this sentence, for any Government to be moved by his appeal?

Madame de Stael's famous saying must be applied to the case for when this sad but ineffectual appeal is made. A class, like a nation, deserves its fate whatever it may be, and if, with all the favour that the Government have shown them, the landed aristocracy of India are falling behind, they must yield to the inexorable law of *karma*. They are the makers of their own destiny, and it is foolish for their apologists to ask favours for them, so that a more vigorous and thrifty, and self-denying set of men may be kept from the inheritance which they are squandering. The educational factor in the problem is a comparatively insignificant one, and we do not know that an Indian gentleman—unless he desire to take service under Government or to enter upon a professional career—pays very dearly for the reluctance to his class to attend schools where the sons of men of lower rank are to be found. Very little, we suspect, will be done to reduce the indebtedness of the landed aristocracy by giving a superior education to their sons, for an educated spendthrift will bring an estate to ruin as quickly as the most unlettered of his class. But if one panacea is rejected another is sure to be taken up. The usual appeal to Government is made to "save" a class whose salvation can be wrought out by themselves alone. It rests with the statesman of the ruling race, the Raja of Bhinga says, to decide how "the houses of the Campbells and the Percies of our land" are to be saved from the ruin that is staring them in the face. But cannot the Campbell and the Percies do something for themselves? If the "Rapacious Brahmin," the dancing girl, the court minstrels, and the rest are consuming the substance that should go upon the land, why not try what a diversion of resources into the channels of reproductive expenditure will do? The Raja makes certain proposals for the protection of large estates against "the Indian Shylock," about which it is difficult to say anything more than that they would extend to an aristocracy the protection which our Indian Legislature has given only with hesitation and doubt to a helpless, ignorant, and unprotected proletariat. A Government has no right at one stroke to destroy credit, and yet that is what the Government of India are asked to do when the Raja invites them to prohibit the mortgaging of estates or their sale in liquidation of a loan. We have already experimented with no little audacity with the economic laws which affect credit, but the excuse has been that we were seeking to protect poor and ignorant men from the rapacity of a capitalist class who were too clever for them. No such excuse can be alleged on behalf of this proposal. Nor can much be said in favour of the Raja's two other suggestions, one to apply the law of primogeniture to large estates, and the other to give facilities to every indebted landlord who desires them to place his estate under Government management. The Hindu family system and the Mussulman Law of succession would, we imagine, stand in the way of the carrying out of one suggestion, and the very proper reluctance of Government to play the part of universal grandmother to its subjects would be a sufficiently serious obstacle to the other.

WITHIN recent years especially we have been accustomed to think of Palestine as having "Ichabod" written above its portals, and even the most recent work of reference regarding that country declares it to have fallen upon evil days. Her glories are departed, says the compiler, and although the country still produces wine and olives, corn and the most varied fruits, its resources remain undeveloped owing to the misrule of its present Turkish Governors. But this dictum promises shortly to be wholly obsolete, for the British Consul in a report, just issued, points to a rift in the clouds, and would have us believe that brighter days will ere long break over Palestine. Her trade is brightening and both exports and imports show a considerable improvement. Greater quantities of produce have been exported; the import returns have been expanded by materials for the construction of the railway, cotton goods, hardware, and iron. Even better results would have been shown had cholera not broken out in Syria and the crops partially failed. The prevalence of cholera, of course, meant the imposition of quarantine in Egypt, and steamboat companies for the time refused to allow their vessels to call at Jaffa or Beyrout. Thus the trade of 1891 was somewhat less than that of 1890, but the increase reported over the previous year was abnormal. With all countries except Egypt the trade maintained its level, and there is reason to believe that the railway which is now making progress will develope the resources of Palestine to a still greater degree, for it is well known that they were capable of easy extension. The railway which runs from Jaffa to the foot of the mountains follows one of the valleys leading towards Jerusalem, and though the work is considered difficult the obstacles are not so great that its completion will be long postponed for a little over half the line is already completed. By the end of the present year, it is believed, the Société Anonyme Ottomane will be able to run its first train. The French engineers who are constructing the line estimated its cost at about a quarter of a million sterling, but it is not now expected that this amount will suffice. When this railway is completed a branch line is to be made from Ramleh to Gaza, with a view, it is understood, to forming a junction with a line from Egypt. Nor does this complete the sum of public works which are being pressed on for the improvement of the trade of Palestine. Negociations with a view to obtaining concessions for the construction of a port at Jaffa and of irrigation works to bring water from the river Anja to the orange groves in the vicinity of Jaffa are in progress; and, as the Consul declares in his report, both these enterprises will be of great benefit to the place, and do much to increase its commercial value.

Ex Oriente lux—and smoke! The Penang Municipality has lately introduced the sedative but indecorous innovation of smoking during its debates. One of the local papers thinks this is a mistake, and it goes on to ask "if smoking Municipal Councils why not smoking Legislative Councils and smoking Parliaments?" Well, smoking Parliaments there have been, as the readers of Carlyle's "Frederick" will remember; they will remember too that the manners observed at old Frederick William's Tobacco Parliaments were much too dreadful for any Municipality that respects itself—as that of Penang surely must—to think of imitating them. It is true that much beer, and stronger things, went with the savage old King's tobacco, and this too has its warnings for Penang, where some violent innovators talk of introducing refreshments. They must stop short of that, and if tobacco must be brought into debate let it be on condition that it be as wisely used as in a Parliament of Iroquois Indians, who used to arrange the affairs of their nation by sitting around in silent conclave, smoking solemnly, and departing in peace, without having troubled the reporters. "Silent smokers, not loud talkers," Mr. Max Muller tells the Bengalis, are most needed in India, and if the introduction of tobacco into the Penang Municipality means that there may be something to be said for it. The sedative influence of the weed is undoubted, and who shall say that from that point of view municipal councillors are not sometimes more in need of tobacco than of anything in the world.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Surgeon-Major Martin, Medical Officer, and Captain Cox, Aide-de-Camp, will leave Mahableshwar, starting by road at 5-30 a.m., on 3rd June. They will ride on to Vir, and thence proceed on to the bungalow at Shirwall, where they will sleep the night. About 6 a.m., the following day, the party will ride to Bhatgar Lake, and thence ride on to Kapurwall, where carriages will be in waiting for the drive to Ganeshkhind, which will probably be reached about half-past eight in the evening.

SLIGHT rain fell in Bombay last night.

WE hear that the monsoon has started at Satara, and they have been having rain daily there since the 26th May.

YESTERDAY, at 10 o'clock, the torpedo boat Karen, left her moorings on a trial-trip, and went round the harbour as far as the Hog Island and thence steamed out of harbour as far as Kennery Island, returning to the moorings at 1 p. m. She was under the command of Lt. K. V. Bacon, R. I. M., and there were on board, to see the working state of the boat's machinery, a Lieutenant, chief and second

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FIGHTING AT UGANDA.

LONDON, MAY 30.

Conflicting accounts have reached Paris and Berlin confirming the fighting at Uganda in January and the defeat and flight of the King.

The Catholic Missionaries and French priests have written to Paris protesting warmly against Captains Lugard and Williams supporting the Protestants.

M. Ribot, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has made representations to Lord Salisbury on the subject.

MR. JUSTICE SCOTT.

The Khedive has conferred on Mr. Justice Scott the Grand Cordon of the Mejidieh.

EMIN PACHA.

Letters have been received at Berlin from Dr. Stuhlmann, Emin Pacha's Lieutenant, in which he states that he left Emin on 10th December last, and that owing to disease and famine he conveyed the healthy portion of the caravan to the Western shore of Victoria Nyanza, arriving at Bukoba in the middle of February, since which he has heard nothing of Emin.

THE BOMBAY MAILS.

The homeward Bombay mails of the 14th instant reached Brindisi, on Saturday.

THE PERSIAN TOBACCO CONCESSION.

LATER.

In the recent debate in the Commons, Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Seymour Keay accused Major Talbot, the Resident at Bushire, with using his influence to secure the Persian Tobacco Concession for his brother.

Letters have appeared in the *Times* to-day, which stigmatize the charges as malignant aspersions, the Concession having been granted while Major Talbot was Resident at Bikanir.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

NEW YORK, MAY 30.

The revival of Mr. Stewart's Free Gold and Silver Bill in the Senate is regarded as a political move. President Harrison, it is understood, is certain to veto the Bill anyhow.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 30.

The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Mayne.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE N.-W. P.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 30.

Sir Auckland Colvin does not, we understand, intend remaining in India on the expiration of his term of office, on November 21, of the current year. On the other hand the elevation of Sir Evelyn Baring to the peerage may foreshadow his withdrawal from Egypt, in which case in the desirable order of things Sir Auckland Colvin might move from Allahabad to Cairo.

THE PROTECTION OF TEA-PLANTERS ON THE CACHAR FRONTIER.

The Pioneer says :—The sufficient protection of the Assam border against raids by the Lushais had, of course, engaged the attention of the Government of India, before the recent meeting of tea-planters in Cachar. Adequate measures will, we understand, be taken to protect, as far as possible, the borderland, though Mr. McCabe's operations have rendered the recurrence of raids almost impossible.

CHOLERA AMONG TROOPS AT ALMORA.

The 2nd battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles has been compelled to move into camp in the hills beyond Almora, on account of cholera. Up to the 25th instant there had been nearly fifty seizures and over thirty deaths in the battalion. The disease is attributed to the accidental drinking, by the men, of water from the small river at Hawal Bagh. The 1st Battalion which is also quartered at Almora, but has a separate water-supply, has hitherto remained free from cholera.

THE CALCUTTA SWINDLING CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 30.

To-day evidence was concluded in the Jardine-Skinner case. The whole day was occupied in the address for the defence. The case is likely to last for another two days.

THE DERBY SWEEP.

The first prize in the Derby Sweep this year, amounting to nearly a lakh-and-a-half, has been won by a lad in the Railway Workshops, Kanchrapara, under the *nom-de-plume* of Jack the Riper, drawn by La Flesch.

INTENSE HEAT.

The heat is intense here, and much sickness prevails. A sailor dropped down dead from heat apoplexy yesterday.

CHOLERA AND DISTRESS IN CASHMERE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHRINAGAR, MAY 28.

Cholera is raging frightfully here. 1,600 men were swept away this week. There is great panic in the city. The recent fire has destroyed 2,000 houses, making 80,000 people homeless and destitute. Famine prices are ruling, and there is a great cry for grain. The rabi crops are almost a failure and help is urgently needed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here this morning.

PENANG, MAY 29.

The Teheran left here this afternoon.

The M. M. Co.'s s. s. La Seyne, having left Kurrachee at noon, on Sunday, the 29th inst., is expected here early, on Tuesday morning, the 31st inst.

His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar's s. s. Swordsman reached Zanzibar direct from Bombay yesterday.

COLOMBO, MAY 30.

The Oriental line mail steamer Arya, from Suez, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3⅜

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69⅝
4½ per cent. „	67
Bar Silver	40 1-16

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 30.

The *Madras Mail*, in directing its attention to the anomaly of sending the English mails from Bombay to Rangoon *via* Calcutta, points out the saving of time and expense to the passengers, which could be secured by the B. I. steamers taking mails from Madras and Rangoon, and *vice-versa*.

HURDWAR FAIR AND CHOLERA. A HINDU PROTEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 29.

The following is the summary of the resolutions passed at a public meeting of the Hindoos of Lahore held this afternoon, in connection with the dispersion of the pilgrims assembled at Hurdwar on the occasion of Mahavaruni :—

(1.) That this meeting of the orthodox Hindus, of all shades of faith and persuasions, including those who personally suffered from the wrongful treatment at the hands of the executive authorities at Hurdwar on the occasion of the late Mahavaruni Meha, respectfully invite the earnest attention of his Excellency the Viceroy to the following resolutions in the hope that his Excellency will be pleased to take such action as he may deem proper, to assure the public that the Government are not indifferent to the interests of the people, and have full sympathy with their religious rites and ceremonies, to render the recurrence of the official interference with, and highhandedness in religious matters absolutely impossible on all future occasions, and to re-establish public faith in the good intentions of the Government on enduring foundation, the faith which has of late received a very rude shock at the hands of the executive officials,

(*a*) that this meeting feels it a painful duty to record their opinion, to wit, that it was the want of administrative tact and foresight that no proper arrangements had been made to meet the requirements of such a most important occasion as the Meha Mahavaruni, consisting as it did of the combination and coincidence of some particular circumstances and qualifications of rare occurrence (having in the present instance re-happened after twenty-seven years) which complea with comfort and convenience of travel and transport afforded by railway communication, drew a very large number of people to Hurdwar.

(*b*) That with due deference to the position of the authorities concerned this meeting assert, as a matter of fact, that there was little or no cause for the alleged apprehension of the outbreak of cholera epidemic, but, on the contrary, in the confusion of the occasion unprepared as the authorities were to meet the exigency of the occasion, that is to say, to attend to the wants of such a huge concourse of people, which they came to know almost at the eleventh hour, the treatment which was offered to the people instead of averting or preventing the outbreak of the disease only facilitated the outbreak now made mention of by the authorities with a view to show the blame of defective arrangements off their shoulders.

(*c*) That this meeting further express their regret that the treatment offered to the people was simply inhuman, and that it was altogether inconsistent with the sympathy which the people have always believed to be felt by Government towards them.

(*d*) That having received extensive amounts in the form of railway fare, and especially the poll-tax levied at Hurdwar, it was unjustifiable in the utmost degree to disperse the pilgrims on the eve of the cherished occasion, for which they had, besides the actual expense of large sums of money, put themselves to great trouble and inconvenience in many forms, but that it would have been more becoming to devote a due portion of the income in affording proper medical and sanitary aid to the pilgrims to avert any apprehended dangers.

(*e*) That but for the extremely law-abiding and peace-loving nature and unswerving loyalty of the people the treatment the public were forcibly put to was so cruel and inhuman, bordering almost upon criminal offences under sections of law, that it would be no wonder if it had moved the people to something very serious, which no one can have an adequate notion of.

(*f*) That this meeting emphatically declare that this dispersion of pilgrims prevented them from the performance of two most important religious rites of extraordinary sanctity, namely, the bathing at Hurdwar, and more particularly giving presents to their Hurdwar priests ; it being very seldom, almost rare, that one has the opportunity of making such gifts, that it was for these objects that the pilgrims had travelled long distance and borne extensive expenses, and that consequently this official interference under whatever pretence was a direct violation of the solemn pledges of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress contained in the Memorable Proclamation of 1858.

(*g*) That with a view to avoid the recurrence of such an unnecessary and avoidable contingency in future this meeting humbly suggest that the Government might be pleased to direct all local authorities who must in the very nature of things be unaware of such extraordinary occasions to consult such persons or bodies as might be able to furnish them adequate information concerning important religious fairs.

THE *Gentlewoman* is endeavouring to test the opinion of the sex to which its pages are devoted, on the subject of woman's sufferage, and has addressed a question: "Do women desire to vote for Members of Parliament?" to its readers and all their lady friends.

IN Hungary the 8th of June will be celebrated as the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day when the Emperor and Empress were crowned as King and Queen of Hungary. The Pope has sent a general dispensation, and fasting will be laid aside for that day. The schools throughout the kingdom will have three days' holiday, and public amusements will be provided for the children. The Emperor will be surrounded exclusively by Hungarians during the celebration.

COUNT OCTAVIO KINSKY offers 2,000 florins reward to any one who will make known the person who fired at Countess Marie Kinsky, his wife, on the night of the 25th April. The Countess, a Vienna correspondent explains, is ardently devoted to hunting, and often goes deerstalking and capercailze shooting in the middle of the night. She had received threatening letters for some time past written in a female hand, and the last letter warned her not to go to the huntsmans's hut on that particular night. She was waiting for early dawn to go out shooting, when shortly after midnight, the window panes crashed, and two shots entered the room, fortunately leaving the Countess unhurt. The affair arouses intense interest in Prague.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 13.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CRICKET.

THE first full week of the cricket season of 1892 has proved fairly interesting not only on the field but off it, for discussion has been rife on several interesting topics connected with the grand old game. I say grand old game in no cant spirit, for I honestly and sincerely believe that no national sport has ever preserved such purity as cricket. How often do we see the vicar and his curate keenly following a county match ; the vivid action of the tented field recalling their own struggles on the Parks at Oxford, or on Fenner's ground at Cambridge. At Lords, at the Oval, at Trent Bridge, at Ashley Down, at Old Trafford, and in all parts of the country, we frequently observe paterfamilias with his sons, and sometimes his better half and daughters, all enjoying the bright sunshine and the exciting calm—if I may so call it—of keen cricket. Cricket is pure. There are no loud-voiced bookmakers proclaiming that they will lay on the field or take the odds : no unseemly quarrels or bickerings ; and no cruelty to dumb animals. A county cricket match can easily evoke as many philosophic reflections as a match between capital and labour and a "fight in the house." In cricket of this class we see perfect order. Every man knows his place, recognises his duty, and tries to fulfil it. What a happy world it would be if men carried the same spirit into every day life. Players recognise the fact that without unity of action and mutual support their team cannot be successful. Lords and Commoners work amicably together for a common object. Class distinctions do not exists on the field. Cricket has been a great leveller, and I hop I shall live to see the day when amateurs ad professionals will share the same dressing roms in the pavilions of the country, and that pid and unpaid will walk out of one door on to the green turf. How the varying character of cricket exemplifies the uncertainty of life, ad how surely it teaches the players to regard wh equanimity both success and failure. Batsmen mst not be too elated if they make 100, nor too depressed if they fail to score. Bowlers should neverbe wild with delight if they do the "hat trick" twe in one innings or if they are not able to secur a wicket. If the fieldsman misses a catch he shold never violently return the ball and display temp. He should be sorry, but inwardly resolve to ry harder than ever and hope for better luck. Tlse are but a few reflections which rapidly rise in ay mind as I think for a few moments of the gam of cricket. However, my duty is not to preach ermons or prepare homilies. This, however, I mst say. I have known the best cricketers the world has seen for the last thirty years, and i I were asked for their characteristics as a whol, I should make answer that their evenness of temer, their modesty, and their temperance of living far exceeded all their other qualities and very largly aided their skill. So much for my reflections.

PITY THE POOR PROFESSIONAL.

I see that a suggestion has been made by sme enthusiast that all the leading three days' cricet matches in England should, instead of beginnig on Mondays and Thursdays, commence on Wednesays and Saturdays. A more silly or selfish suggesion has never been formulated. The sole idea underlying the proposition is gate money. Heaven frbid that cricket should ever be reduced to a mere matter of gate money. No doubt the "sinews of war" are necessary for the maintenance of clubs and the payment of professionals, but that cricket should be wholly and solely arranged so as to attract and accomodate the Wednesday and Saturday half-holiday crowd is ridiculous. The present system taken all around works fairly well, and no doubt the plan just mentioned would be satisfactory if all matches were played in London or some other centre, the professionals living on the spot. I suppose the professional cricketer—ill-paid as he undoubtedly is, compared with the jockey—is entitled to his Sunday's rest if he can possibly get it. As it is, he has now frequently to travel on Sundays, or remain in bed most of the day, recuperating from Saturday's journey or hard play. The new scheme would make most matches extend into four days, and would regularly take the professional cricketer away from his home on the Sunday. In addition to this, however, may I be permitted to point out how very destructive to club cricket would such a proposal be. Club cricket is after all the nursery, the training ground of the game, and if the best professionals and amateurs are to be taken away from club cricket it will lose its value. The theory is to my thinking absurd and would do more to ruin cricket than anything I know of. However, we need not fear. The ruling powers of the game have always been slow to make any radical changes. The laws of cricket have probably been altered less during the last thirty years than those of any recreation known.

THE RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATION.

I see that a little chatter is being indulged in with reference to the residential qualification for county cricket. A volume could be easily written on the many-sidedness of this question. As the law at present stands either an amateur or a professional can make himself eligible for any county team by "residing" in that county for two years and remaining in residence afterwards. This rule, it is said, was framed to meet the case of either an amateur or a professional who accidentally removed to another county, or who was compelled to do so by the ordinary circumstances of life, in order that he might not be debarred from first-class cricket. Perhaps it was, but most counties have put another construction upon it. They say that if they like to persuade an amateur, or arrange with a professional, to come and reside in their county, at the end of two years he is perfectly qualified to play for that county. In other words, the rule admits of the importation and naturalisation, so to speak, of skilled men. Yorkshire and Notts regard this system as a great hardship. They produce more professionals than any other counties, and consequently lose more players. At the same time I should like to point out that neither Notts nor Yorkshire has invariably played native-born men. John Jackson, the gipsy, the famous Notts fast bowler, was born at Bungay, in Suffolk ; Mr. J. A. Dixon at Grantham ; F. Shacklock at Crich, in Derbyshire ; Mr. C. W. Wright at Malton (Yorks) ; and Mr. Gordon Beves in Sussex. Lord Hawke it is notorious was also born in Lincolnshire, so that we have the captains of the two home talent counties both born on "foreign soil." However, Notts and Yorks turn out more professionals than they can ever employ, or pay, or play in the county team, and to prevent these men from participating in first-class cricket elsewhere would be monstrous. Notts sends out 500 professionals every season to engagements in all parts of the world. Why should Notts have the right to debar any one of these men from doing simply as he pleases, within the laws of the game, because of the accident of birth. And yet that is what Notts and Yorkshire would like to do. The professionals deserve not only pity but protection from such selfish people.

THE "SPIRIT" OF THE RULE BROKEN.

So far, so good. But if we institute "residence" as the basis of qualification, surely that "residence" should be real and not a sham occupation. For instance, J. W. Sharpe, of Surrey, has, prior to the Australian trip, made an invariable practice of spending the winter not in London but at Ruddington, near Nottingham. He goes to London at periodic intervals to sleep, so as not to break his qualification. Every winter Jas. Phillips, the Melbourne criketer, who has qualified for Middlessex, passes his time in Australia. He goes there to play cricket, but his apartments in the Metropolis are still tenanted, or rather let to him, and he pays to keep up his "residence." Mr. Ferris is qualified for Gloucestershire next month, I believe, but no one is so stupid as to believe that he has resided in Gloucestershire for two years, because in 1890 he was touring with the Australian team, and went back to the Colonies before settling down at Bristol. But long before he finally reached England in the spring of 1891 his "residence" had been proceeding. This is not what I call keeping the rule. It is driving a whole team through it. It is breaking the spirit of the law if not its letter. Furthermore, I don't believe in the deliberate importation of Australian crickreters. Mr. Gilbert race has in my opinion set a shocking example o the rest of the cricketing shires in bringing Mr. erris to the old country. When gentlemen like Ir. Spofforth and Mr. Murdoch come "home" it quite another story. In my judgment the redence should be actual, should be real, and the nportation of Australian cricketers should be iscouraged in every possible manner so as to give he English professional every possible chance of arning his livelihood and of distinguishing himelf.

ARTHUR SHREWSBURY ON HIS DEFENCE.

My excellent friend, Arthur Shrewsbury, has een writing an article on "Cricket and Cricketers," nd in a large measure it is a defence of his own atting policy and a swipe at those critics who eclare that he is tediously slow. Two complaints have been freely launched at Shrewsbury—ne that he used to play breakballs with his pads, nd another that by his persistent refusal to touch ff-balls he rendered the game painfully slow. As hrewsbury has himself abandoned pad-play, I eed only say that I believe the practice admitted of no defence. With reference to the off-question here is much more to be said. Shrewsbury sums p the controversy thus : "More attractive and better all-round cricket would be seen if bowlers would try to hit the wicket instead of deliberately trying to miss it." In other words he declares that the bowler sets a trap for the batsman by bowling deliberately to the off and by placing all his fielders on that side, and that the batsman is quite justified in avoiding the trap by leaving the balls alone. On the other hand, my dear Arthur, I should say that a bowler who centres his whole soul and energy in trying to hit the wicket is not playing the game of cricket as it is meant to be played. Surely a bowler cannot be asked to forget that there are ten men on his side all as anxious to see the back of the batsman as he is. I'm sure they are when Shrewsbury is there. Therefore, if he has the aid of ten other persons when he delivers each ball, he is within his right in bowling for catches. I don't blame the bowler. But, more than that, I don't call any batsman slow who obstinately refuses to leave such balls alone. He is within his rights. If a batsman feels that he cannot score off a ball he is perfectly right in leaving it alone. What is the object of a batsman playing a ball ? Either to make runs or prevent it from hitting the stumps he defends. It is not just to snick balls into the hands of the wicket-keeper or anyone of the four men standing within a few yards of him. If Lohmann and Attewell will bowl over after over on the off why should the batsman be blamed. The bowler is, to my mind, in the position of the tout, and the batsman is wise who turns a deaf ear to his wiles and artifices. Shrewsbury need not defend himself now that he has given over bad-play. Some folk imagine that this magnificent batsman is a hitter. They have evidently never seen him play. As Shrewsbury once told me—"I am not a hitter." I remembered some experiences of fagging for him at practice and merely sighed.

ALFRED SHAW.

The benefit match of the season, that between Lord Sheffield's Australian team and the Rest of England in aid of Alfred Shaw, will commence at Trent Bridge ground, Nottingham, on Monday next. I don't usually indulge in puffing myself, but I should like to point out that on November 21st of last year, in this weekly letter, I wrote that I had good ground for stating that Alfred Shaw would be accorded a benefit match next season. The statement was, of course, inspired, and I am very pleased that it has proved perfectly correct, because no one better deserves a bumping benefit than my friend Shaw. As I then pointed out, Shaw first played for Notts in 1864, and he continued to render most valuable assistance until 1887. The County Committee would have been well advised had they played him for a year or two longer. His deliveries looked simple, but they were not. It was Alfred's artless way. He is, in my opinion, the cleverest bowler of the century. Men of sound defence, big hitters, and youngsters were all trapped by him with similar ease. "Alfred Shaw for the youngsters" was once upon a time a regular cricketing phrase. "Good luck to him" is the earnest wish of "The Old Fogey."

THE DERBY OF 1892.

The Two Thousand and One Thousand Guineas are now only interesting to the generality of people in so far as they throw light upon the Derby. The victory of Mr. Rose's Bonavista in the former event was quite a surprise, although all well-wishers of the turf are generally rejoiced that such a good sportsman as "Banker Rose," for "Rose" is a registered assumed name, should have been so successful. Only last year he presented the Jockey Club with £2,000 or £3,000 to be used as stakes for the encouragement of long distance racing, in addition to which we must not forget that Mr. Rose tries to breed his own thoroughbreds. It must have been a great source of consolation to John Porter, in the midst of the Ormc trouble, when La Fleche so easily won the One Thousand Guineas Fillies, we know, are not often at their best in May and June. Since the Derby was first run in 1780, only three fillies, namely, Eleanor in 1801, Blink Bonny in 1859, and Shotover in 1882, have won the race, but the list of St. Leger winners discloses quite another story. You see the mares are usually perfectly "cam and kerlected" in September. Few of us will be sorry to hear of the victory of La Fleche at Epsom,—just to break the monotony of the thing, while Baron De Hirsch, a charitable Jew who has not had the best of fortune on the English turf, deserves some recompense for his spirited outlay of 5,500 guineas on the sister to Memoir.

A WONDERFUL LITTLE RUNNER.

The matches between T. P. Conneff, the Irish-American and "Sonny" Morton of the Salford Harriers, proved a great disappointment, as the former was in such wretched condition that he broke down completely in the Ten Mile Race at Manchester, and allowed Morton to walk over for the five miles at Ball's Bridge, Dublin, on Saturday last. I had better say that he allowed Morton to run over, for the little man attacked the existing Irish record for the distance, and what is more did so successfully. Whatever the Irish record was I don't know, but Morton, with the aid of his pacemakers, beats the world's amateur record for five miles. He covered the first mile in 4 mins 47secs ; the second when 9mins 55secs had elapsed ; the third in 15mins ; the fourth in 20mins 4secs, and the fifth in 25mins 3secs. The amateur record was made by W. G. George, at Stamford Bridge on July 28th, 1884, his figures reading 25mins 7 4-5secs. Personally I have no doubt whatever that Morton is the better man although Conneff did beat him over two miles as soon as he landed in America. "Sonny" Morton is one of the best runners who ever lived, if not the best for his inches, and he now holds the records for the 5, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 miles.

NEWS from Pahang speaks of the Sultan moving against the *ex-Orang Kayah* with over one thousand armed men. An engagement is reported in which one of the *ex-Orang Kayah's* sons is said to be killed and another wounded. Mr. Rodger is with the Sultan. Disturbances are also reported from Raub and also near Kuala Pahang, where a band of Kelantan men have been dispersed by a party under Mr. Owen, the Magistrate there.

ENGLISHMEN, it appears, enjoy in France a curious privilege which is rigidly withheld from Germans and Belgians. It is that of flying carrier pigeons. This, however, as explained by Mr. Tegetmeier in his curious lecture on this subject, published in the *Journal of the United Service Institution* is on the strict condition that both the birds and the senders are English. In Belgium alone, according to this authority, there are 600,000 racing birds, which in case of a war would be put at the disposal of the Government, and every one of these is a trained bird. They used, it is stated, to train them over the south of France, but that is now interdicted, and no bird from Belgium or Germany are allowed to be trained in France. The fear of course is that in the event of a war trained pigeons would be smuggled into the interior, and thus information could be carried out. Mr. Tegetmeier sees no difficulty in establishing "pigeon lofts" for military purposes. There is a military pigeon loft at Rome, another at the Island of Maddalena, another at Cagliari, and they practise on what is called the Cagliari-Napoli line. The distance between those two places is 294 miles. They throw the birds from ships, and they have, we are assured, been known to do a distance of as much as 287 miles over the sea at about 31 miles an hour.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SILVER QUESTION.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ON 17th July, 1876, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce sent to the Government of India a Resolution proposing to suspend temporarily, at the discretion of Government, Section 19 of Act 23 of 1870 making it obligatory on the mints in India to receive all silver tendered for coinage.

The Committee of the Chamber considered that the temporary suspension of free coinage of silver at the discretion of Government was a necessary precaution to take for the preservation of their own currency and to support the credit of their own loans, besides preventing India being swamped with foreign silver. When all Europe was closing its doors against the import of silver it seemed to the Chamber most impolitic to keep open the Indian mints for the reception of an unlimited quantity.

The Government of India raised objections on the grounds : (1) That the suspension of free coinage would give a monopoly value to the existing stock of rupees, and so reduce prices. (2) That silver would no longer be the standard of value if free coinage were disallowed. (3) That the mints could not be closed to free coinage of silver without opening them at the same time to the free coinage of gold as legal tender money on fixed conditions. (Government of India Resolutions No. 3044 of 2nd September, 1876.)

Since these objections were recorded in 1876 the difficulties of the situation in India have much increased ; and it is now evident that owing to the free coinage law of 1870, which provides the only outlet now left for foreign markets, India has now become the world's sink for depreciated silver. The supply of silver being practically unlimited the limit of this depreciation cannot be foreseen ; and the prospect of a shilling rupee, however disagreeable to contemplate, seems by no means a remote or improbable contingency as long as the Indian mints are open to free coinage.

If all the great nations of the world have deemed it prudent to close their mints against the free coinage of silver, there is evidently great risk in one great nation alone attempting to keep its own mints permanently open while foreign silver is being demonetized and free coinage restricted in one country after another.

It is unfortunate for India that the remedy for this grievous state of things is not in her own hands. The Governor-General in Council has no power to repeal the Act of 1870 without the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India in Council and the consent of Parliament. This consent could probably not be obtained except under most stringent conditions, which might not be acceptable.

Unfortunately, again, the popular remedy for Indian financial troubles has chiefly taken the shape of international bi-metallism which, however ingenious and plausible it may appear, is undoubtedly regarded by many eminent authorities with dislike and very general distrust. By some, including Mr. Giffen, the late Lord Bramwell, and Lord Sherbroke, on the broad ground that bi-metallism as popularly expounded is a mere theory, tainted with radical error, and opposed to the orthodox and accepted use of currency in England. By others, including Sir Thomas Farrer, the late Lord Iddesleigh, and Lord Grey, that bi-metallism is an attractive but wholly impracticable ideal, to be classed with visionary schemes like a single language ; a general maritime and commercial code, uniform weights and measures ; and all similar contrivances which depend upon international agreement, but which no practical statesman has any expectation of ever obtaining.

The view which I humbly commend for consideration is that the Indian Government must no longer depend on any scheme of international action or on the dubious course of American politics to remedy the evils of which complaint is now made.

These evils have chiefly arisen from the action of Germany which, by suddenly introducing a gold standard in 1873, upset the ancient silver standard of Europe, and compelled all her great neighbours—Denmark, Sweden, Norway, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy—to put a stop to the free coinage of silver as a necessary measure of self-defence. While one great nation after another has closed its mints to silver British India alone has been compelled under the law of 1870 to keep her mints permanently open for the reception of the depreciated silver of the world.

The value of silver having by the causes described been greatly lowered, the silver standard of Europe and of British India has been seriously disturbed, and the practical question for consideration now is whether the sole silver standard of British India ought any longer to be retained in view of the patent fact that this standard measure has no stability. The object of a standard measure of value being to regulate all contracts, stability of the standard is, of course, the object of essential importance.

Most of the great nations of Europe above-named have answered for themselves this question with practical unanimity by changing their silver standard, and prohibiting the free coinage of silver. This fact of itself appears to lend great force to the contention of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce—now echoed by many Indian authorities—that the silver standard of India ought also to be changed, and the mints closed to the free coinage of silver.

But if the silver standard of India be changed what alternative standard can be adopted ? This is the real crux of the whole question, and it is matter for observation that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce hesitated in 1876 to advocate the introduction into India of a gold standard which may seem at first sight the only possible alternative.

On this subject it may not be unprofitable to consider how Holland which, like England, has large Indian possessions, has dealt with this complicated problem.

In 1873 the Dutch Currency Committee reported that the single silver standard ought to remain in force in the Eastern possessions of the kingdom, it being a fact that India preferred silver to gold, and that only silver was able to provide for the real wants of the people there. The idea of introducing gold as a legal tender in the Eastern possessions of the kingdom of Holland was thought almost absurd by all Dutch authorities. In conformity with these views the Government Bill of 1873 proposing that gold should be adopted as the exclusive standard of Holland expressly stipulated that no alteration should be made in the monetary system of Netherlands India.

In 1876 a Bill was presented by the Dutch Government for the introduction of gold as standard money in India concurrently with the existing silver currency, further coinage of silver money being suspended at the same time, whilst the Governor-General was to be authorised, if necessary, to cause silver coins to be sold after withdrawing them from circulation. This proposal, though very powerfully supported, was not accepted at once; and in the beginning of 1877 an amended Bill for the regulation of the Dutch Indian Currency was reintroduced by the Ministry. The principal features were the establishment in the Dutch East Indies of *the double standard, with the formal suspension of further coinage of silver*. This Bill was adopted by both Chambers without a division, and became law on 28th March, 1877. This concurrence of all shades of opinion in Holland is very remarkable, and presents a marked contrast to the state of things in England, where skilled opinion on the same subject is notoriously divided. Mr. Vanden Berg, President of the Java Bank, Batavia, speaks in the highest terms of this legislative achievement, which in his opinion (1879) offered for the time a complete solution of the silver problem in Dutch India. His words may well be quoted for attention by all British Indian authorities.

"The New Bill is the unequivocal acknowledgment of the principle that fixity of value is the indispensable characteristic of a monetary standard in India as well as in Holland, and that it is one of the first duties of every Government that has imposed a standard upon its subjects to take every reasonable precaution in its power to prevent that standard fluctuating. Certainly the abandonment by Netherlands India of the single silver standard, which for years has always admirably answered the purpose, is for various reasons sincerely to be deplored ; but the most important is the most pressing. Looking at the state of affairs in adjacent countries it is quite evident that a metal, the value of which is subject to such violent fluctuations as has been the case with silver during the last five or six years can be of no further use as a standard measure of value. As long as silver is prescribed by the leading monetary States in Europe, gold alone offers the necessary guarantee of great fixity of value which a monetary standard ought to possess, and it therefore does credit to the Dutch Government that instead of leaving the Indian currency to its own fate, as proposed by the currency committee, and of imitating the "masterly inactivity of the rulers of British India, it has made gold the regulator also of the currency in the Eastern possessions of the realm."

If the kingdom of Holland has thus been able to settle independently its own difficulties in the East, there seems at any rate *prima facie* ground for presuming that some similar solution might, if desired, be found practicable for British India.

The silver standard of British India ought unquestionably to be changed on the broad ground that for the past twenty years it has been constantly fluctuating, and is practically certain to remain unstable in the present condition of monetary affairs in Europe and America. It is impracticable to introduce into British India a single gold standard, for the same reasons that applied to Dutch India, *viz.*, because silver is preferred to gold, and only silver is able to provide for the real wants of the Indian population.

Under these circumstances the only possible alternative seems to be the establishment in British India of the double standard, as in the Dutch East Indies, with the formal suspension of the further coinage of silver.

No international agreement is required on this subject—only an appropriate convention between the Home and Indian Governments, based upon the admitted facts of the situation. A provisional settlement in these lines between England and India need not interfere with the larger international questions which have been already so much discussed ; but the urgency of international agreement will, perhaps in English opinion, be much lessened if some provisional arrangement with India can be made as suggested.

The Act of 1877 for the Regulation of the Monetary System of the Dutch East Indies consists of four brief articles defining the weight and fineness of the legal coins of the State in Netherlands India. These consist of gold and silver standard coins, silver and copper fractional coins, and gold commercial coins. If the double standard be introduced into British India the gold coins prescribed by Act 17 of 1835 might, if desired, be made legal tender for the purposes of foreign trade, the existing silver coinage being retained for local use. The free coinage of gold coins would be permitted ; of silver coins it would be prohibited. Future debts might be discharged either in gold or silver coins at option. The gold coins proposed would be double gold mohurs, value Rs. 30, single mohurs, value Rs. 15. Also gold coins, value Rs. 10 and Rs. 5, of the weight and fineness prescribed by Sec. 7 of Act 17 of 1835.

The scheme proposed is merely one possible way of giving effect to the principle that the sole single standard of India ought to be replaced by the double standard on the general lines already described. This scheme may doubtless be open to objection on various grounds ; but having regard to the successful manner in which the Dutch Government has already solved for itself this identical problem it cannot reasonably be doubted that a currency scheme of some such kind can also be devised for British India if this principle of the double standard be adopted.

By negociating separately with the Government of India, and by abstaining from all interference with the gold monometallic system of England, which is regarded in many quarters with almost superstitious reverence, the main dificulties of the situation, so far as they affect this country, will be removed. The Home and Indian Governments have every conceivable motive to induce them to come to some working arrangement *inter se*, and it cannot be doubted that the interests of British India have so far been greatly prejudiced by her solidarity being lost sight of and by her special wants being mixed up with the international silver question, and with the proposals made from many quarters to induce England to modify her own currency system. It will not fail to be noticed that almost all public discussions on the silver question have hitherto turned on the international aspect of the question, of the vast importance of which there can be no doubt, but the object of this paper is chiefly to point out that while we may have yet long to wait before the international ideal can be realised, both the duty and the interest of the Indian Government demand that a resolute attempt be made to establish some provisional *modus vivendi* between England and India without disturbing the gold monometallic system of the mother-country. Mr. Clarmont T. Daniel, of the Bengal Civil Service, is one of the few public writers who have treated the question of reforming the Indian currency on this narrower basis. Unfortunately his very valuable contribution has apparently not received from Government all the attention which it deserved, owing to the greater interest that is generally taken in the larger international question.

THE NIZAM'S SHIKAR TRIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WARANGAL, MAY 20.

SOME friends who read the accounts of his Highness's previous shooting trip have expressed a desire that the record of his Highness's doings in the jungles far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife should be continued. I therefore send you news from his Highness's camp. In the first place his Highness's programme was altered very considerably, circumstances compelling him to forego the pleasure of visiting those parts which should have given him the greatest sport and profit. The trip was thus deprived of its most interesting features and promised to become comparatively uneventful.

His Highness had only a few weeks ago secured a bag of four tigers and a bear. It was, therefore, decided that he should pay a visit to several places, some of which would afford him sport. And others give him change of scene and diversion. Of course, the Pakhal jungles were selected because those are the royal shooting preserves, and because for some time now his Highness had been anxious to see the Pakhal lake, the largest and the only natural lake in the Dominions.

The difficulty that presented itself in the way of undertaking this trip was that the parts it was proposed to visit were in the neighbourhood of a district which was causing some anxiety by the failure of the usual crops, and some of them were suffering from scarcity of water. After much thought and consideration it was resolved that the trip should be undertaken, great care and precaution being taken that the people, of these parts did not suffer from the royal visit, by drawing on them as little as possible for the necessary supplies, almost all of which were ordered from the capital.

Major the Nawab Afsur Jung Bahadur, who is always in chief command on such occasions, drew up a lengthy programme, including halts at Chintalpalli, Kesamundrum, Singarini, celebrated for its coal, Manukota, all on the Hyderabad-Bezwada Railway line, Warangal of carpet fame, Chandrayenpett, and finishing off by an eight days' stay on the Pakhal lake, the "ultima Thule" of the Nizam's Dominions—the whole journey occupying a month and a half. His Highness was, however, anxious to return to his capital at the end of the Ramzan month for the annual Eed Durbar. The programme was, therefore, altered by the orders to include a run back to Hyderabad for four days, and a visit to a shrine at Warangal.

Once the programme was definitely settled, the usual work of arranging for the journey began. Tents, horses, shikar tongas, shikar and pad elephants, camels, mules, and other things necessary to an eastern Prince's journey were speedily sent off. Shikarees had gone a week ahead to spot Master Stripes, and were sending in daily reports of the "kills" that were made in the preserves.

Nawab Framurz Jung Bahadur, the Collector of the district, who conceals a Parsee business turn of mind under a Mahomedan name, came into Hyderabad to take instructions, and the wherewithal for the arrangements to be made, and was the bearer of the gloomy tidings that water was scarce at Kesamundrum, and fever was likely to break out, as it was already showing itself among the villages, but those who were responsible for his Highness's comfort felt confident that difficulties such as these would fade into insignificance if not vanish before

the admirable tacts and skill and the long experience of Nawab Framurz Jung Bahadur in managing his Highness's camps. Now began the work of selecting those who were to accompany his Highness, and go in charge of departments which is by no means an easy task where so many are "umedwars" for royal marks of favour. Besides the Nawab Afsur Jung Bahadur who is indispensible, Nawabs Dawar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Asad Yar-Jung, both also A.-D.-C.s, Sharf-Yar-Jung, whom somebody facetiously styled the royal chessplayer. Mahaboob-yar-u-Dowlah who is responsible for "fortifying the inner man" of those in camp, Captains Jan Nisar Khan, Mumtaz Ali, commanding the Household Guards, Mirza Hadi, commanding the Escort, Doctors Ahmed Ali, Bodyguard Surgeon, and Mahomed Hyder were chosen to accompany the Nizam.

It was arranged that at Chintalpalli, Kesamundrum, and Singarenni his Highness and suite should stay in their railway saloons, and a camp was prepared for his Highness at Manukota.

On Saturday, the 9th April, at 8 a.m., his Highness, accompanied by his staff, left Hyderabad by special train. A ride through this part of the country would have been pleasant enough, but for the fact that the sun's heat began to make itself felt very soon. The party arrived at Chintalpalli at 1-30 p.m., a small station on the N. G. S. Ry. Its architecture is unassuming enough, and only remarkable for being true to the one design after which railway stations in this part of the railway are built. It consists of one square room of not very large dimensions either, which serves the purposes of a station-master's room, booking and telegraph offices; attached to it is a goods shed, for which the only material and labour required was that spent in erecting the zinc roof overhead.

Nawab Basheer Nawaz Jung, the Commissioner of the division, and Nawab Framurz Jung Bahadur, the Collector, with their assistants in the different departments received his Highness on arrival. The first day was chiefly spent in rendering such artificial aids as could be obtained available to make life worth living in railway carriages with the thermometer registering 80°. His Highness stayed here four days. The shikarees brought *khubber* of several kills in the jungles; two beats were made, but the tigers did not appear to be sensible of the high honour of a royal visit, for after just starting out from their dens probably to ascertain the "why" and the "wherefore" of all this "ado," they preferred to go back into the jungles.

On the morning of the 12th April, the royal party proceeded to Kesamundrum, the next railway station from Chintalpalli. Nawab Framurz Jung's report as to the scarcity of water was not a bit exaggerated; but as was expected he had made arrangements fora copious supply. Several wells were sunk in the neighbourhood, all of which became available to the villagers; water was carted in barrels from a tank a little way off, while for drinking purpose sit was obtained by train from Manukota and from Hyderabad. Though the difficulty was overcome in this way here, the scarcity at Singarenni was more serious, and considering the cost and labor involved in obtaining water in sufficient quantity there, it was decided to abandon the trip to that place.

At Kesamundrum three "beats" were made; the first beat failed to bring out a tiger. On the second day two tigers broke out, both of which his Highness wounded. As it was becoming dusky, it was thought prudent not to search at that late hour for the wounded beasts. Major Afsur Jung went out early next morning, and found one of the tigers lying dead a few yards away from the spot on which it was wounded. The search was continued, but there was no trace of the other tiger. His Highness went out in the afternoon in his own *trollies* to a hill a few miles off, where a tiger had been marked down. The jungle was beaten, but no tiger appeared. Now and then his Highness used to go *incognito* in a third-class railway compartment, when the mail halted at the station, and have a friendly chat with some poor villager. On the last day of his stay at Kesamundrum, he went alone into the station-master's office, and got a signaller to send a message to Hyderabad. The train, conveying the mails had just halted at the station. His Highness went unattended to the railway mail service carriage and very politely said to the clerk in charge "Would you allow me to come in for a few minutes." The permission being readily granted his Highness went in, and with the assistance of the clerk, tried to initiate himself into the arrangements of the numerous pigeon-holes in the compartment.

At Kesamundrum there were no amusements and diversions of any kind. Royalty condescending to witness a Banjaree girl's dance. There was a company of forty or fifty girls, the most charming of whom was a bride chaperoned by a patriarchal old man.

One remarkable thing about them was that all of them were cleanly dressed, not a few of them wearing new clothes, whilst some four or five went in for the luxury of silks. The group looked so picturesque in their many-colored dresses that Major Afsur Jung Bahadur took photographs of several small groups. The gallant Major, I fancy, had seldom to command so unwieldy and disobedient a force before. Do what he will, inducement, offer of some consideration, pursuasion, all failed to get them to lift the veil off their pretty faces even for a few minutes; the poor girls were so shy! When leaving Kesamundrum his Highness ordered them a reward for their trouble.

In these days of cheap clocks and watches it is amusing to learn the method by which time is kept in the villages. The duty is entrusted to the local police who either from confirmed contempts for modern innovations, or from a chronic state of impecuniosity, despise clocks. Their method of keeping time is simple. All the machinery necessary for the purpose is a shallow bowl and an earthen basin. To work it you pour a quantity of water into the basin, bore a small hole through the bottom of the bowl, and float the bowl on the surface of the water. The water gets into the bowl through the hole and continues to fill it it at last sinks into the water of the basin. By means of a watch you note the exact time the bowl took to fill and sink. Now by repeated trials you can increase the size of the hole till the bowl takes exactly one hour in filling and sinking. This simple arrangement is entrusted to the police quarter-guard, who strike the hour of the day for the benefit of the village.

This crude method is as old as the hills, its invention is said to be ascribed to Basha Chariar, the Great Hindu Mathematician and Astronomer. When his daughter Leelavati was born she, unlike Hindu women in the age of Hindu degeneracy, became herself a mathematician, and authoress of some still-prized books on the subject, a study of the stars, which rule human destiny, foretold that the beauteous Leela would be a widow within a couple of years after her marriage. In his anxiety to avert the destiny, he hit upon the happy plan of tying the bridal knot just when certain other conjunction of the stars augured a long and happy married life, to those who were united under their influence. His mathematics helped him to calculate the exact time when the auspicious conjunction of the stars would take place, and his inventive genius enabled him to devise this simple arrangement for keeping time. On the day of the marriage Basha Chariar set his simple machine a-going. The girl-bride, her playmates, and the fair guests who had assembled for the marriage flocked to see the new invention. When the bowl had to sink but once more for the auspicious time, Basha Chariar noticed that it took an unusually long time. Feeling anxious, he went to ascertain if all was right, when to his surprise he found that a pearl, dropped probably from jewels the fair visitors wore, had blocked the hole, and the bowl was consequently a long time in filling. The auspicious time had passed by, and Basha Chariar was convicted that there is no upsetting the decrees of Karma (Fate).

But to return to our subject. At 3 a.m. on the 22nd April the party left for Manukota about 8 or 9 miles run by train. The party was joined here by Nawab Nadir Jung, A.-D.-C., who had just assisted his Excellency Nawab Sir Asman Jah to put together a bag of three tigers, one bear, and five tiger cubs, all within a week, and who was of great service in his Highness' subsequent shooting.

Here the narrow limits of a railway carriage were abandoned for more spacious accommodation under canvas. A pretty camp had been pitched in a shady mango tope. His Highness' tents stood at one end, and opposite these were two parallel rows of Swiss cottages for the A.-D.-C.'s and companions. The whole camp was laid out with walks and parterres and was brilliantly illuminated in the nights. The District Officers lived near the small village close by.

Manukota is the headquarters of a tahsildar. Since his Highness's visit to it one year ago, it has improved considerably. It has its village school and its little Reading Room, in addition to the public offices and the houses of the local officers, all of which are nice little pukka buildings. The village is a fairly large one. It is likely that Manukota will become the head-quarters of the Preserves, and that enclosing shikar-houses will be built, on the spot where the camp stood, for his Highness and his companions. During his Highness' stay here of six days, his Highness was out shooting thrice and succeeded in bagging a tiger each time. One of them, 8 ft. 11 inches in length, which was shot on the second day of our arrival, afforded some real good sport. It came straight on to his Highness who gave him the contents of one barrel, which failed to stop him. With one hand he got right under his Highness' machan, and it was only when he was trying to get at some of the shikarees close by, that a second shot brought him down.

The next few days were comparatively uneventful. On the last day of the Ramzan, the 28th April, at 3 a.m., the party left by special for Hyderabad, as his Highness had to go through the customary Eed Durbar; leaving instructions to let the camp stand as it was, as it was fully intended that the party should return to spend another week there. A somewhat melancholy interest attaches to the village of Manukota, which some days after his Highness' departure was burnt down. Fortunately no lives were lost. Five of the elephants which were stabled close by broke away, one of which is proving its fondness for a life of liberty in the jungles of Pakhal by defying all attempts to bring him back into gilded thraldom.

Thus ended the first part of his Highness's programme. I must, however, say a word or two on a question which has been discussed in some newspapers in connection with his Highness's visit. It has been alleged that his Highness's sojourn in the district entails great loss to the poor ryots, that provisions, grass, fodder, and labor are taken from the ryots, and not adequately paid for, that little of the payment ordered to be made finds its way into the poor ryots pockets. It would be a matter for great concern if such were actually the case. I am glad to be able to give the assurance that it is far from being so. In order to minimise any such evils, the visitors supplied themselves with most of the things wanted by ordering them out from Hyderabad, only such articles as grass, fire-wood, &c., being bought on the spot. Even these are purchased in the open market from contractors and large merchants, who in turn buy them from the villagers on their terms. As a matter of fact almost everything is sold dearer in the camp than at Hyderabad, or in the surrounding villages. More than once the revenue officers were appealed to in the hope of getting rice and grass sold at more reasonable rates; but all in vain. It was at Kesamundrum that a shrewd North-Westerner was lucky enough to have a bunya shop. He used to begin the day by selling rice at nine seers per rupee, and reduce the quantity per rupee every second or third hour till it came down to five seers per rupee, which was too much for the patience of the hungry crowd in camp, who were almost about to take the law into their own hands, when the police interfered, and the Shylock came to his senses.

More than that. "Sir," said a villager to me in reply to a query, "times are hard. There is no water in the tanks, no work in the fields. The Raja's coming here has been a blessing." One of the first orders his Highness gives on going to a place is to see that the villagers do not suffer in any way. At Chintalpalli, at Kesamundrum, and at Manukota, besides those engaged as coolies in camp, the villagers who were assembled in the hope of being given something to do, were paid four annas a day regularly by order of his Highness, and the money was seen paid into the ryots' hands every evening in the camp. At every place every old man and woman was given a cloth and a blanket, and every adult was given a rupee, and child eight annas by way of a present before departure. There is no doubt that the poor ryots were sorry when his Highness went away from amongst them.

SPORTS AT HANAMKONDA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RACES were held at Hanamkonda, on May 24, in honor of H. M. Queen-Empress's Birthday, under the distinguished patronage of H. H. the Nizam. The programme ran as follows:—

High jump, prizes, Rs. 4, 2, and 1.
Long jump, prizes, Rs. 4, 2, and 1.
Flat race, 100 yds., prizes, Rs. 3, 2, and 1.
Hurdle race for all horses and ponies, prizes, Rs. 10 to winner and 1 to horse coming in last.
Trotting race, prize, Rs. 10.
Tent pegging, prizes, Rs. 10, 5, and 2.
Chatty race, prizes, Rs. 5, 2, and 1.
Three-legged race, prizes, Rs. 5, 2, and 1.
Tug-of-war, prize, Rs. 10.
Gungroo Tappawalas' race, prizes, Rs. 5, 2, and 1.
Camp followers race, round the course, prizes, Rs. 5, 2, and 1.
Egg and Spoon race, prizes, Rs. 5, 2, and 1.
Flat race for school-boys, under 15 years, 100 yds., prizes, Rs. 5, 2, and 1.
Flat race for school-boys, under 10 years, 50 yds., prizes, Rs. 5, 2, and 1.

His Highness and staff arrived shortly after 5 p. m. on horse-back at the race-course, opposite the Government House got up for the occasion. His Highness was in high spirits and seemed thoroughly to appreciate everything he saw. He was pleased to take part in some of the events and in giving away prizes to the winners with his wonted generosity.

His Highness could not have been seen in better form and in everything he competed for he topped the list. The part he took in tent-pegging deserves special mention. Out of the three tries, he managed to spear and to take all of them away successfully, with his ever-graceful seat on the saddle. It is agreeably surprising to learn that his Highness did not tent-peg for the last year. His style of riding and pulling up at a full gallop after the jumps without distressing his pretty animals is a thing which would assuredly rank him among the best horsemen in India, and create envy among the professionals.

It is needless to speak of Major the Nawab Afsur Jung in this connection as he always figures conspicuously on the turf, and his love for sport is too well-known. I might add that everything fared, under his directions, to the entire satisfaction of all present. One of the most amusing events of the evening was the egg and spoon race, the competitors having used practical joke in having the eggs boiled.

In accordance with the wishes of his Highness more sports were organised in continuation of those on the 24th. The programme which was drawn and made up by his Highness occupied the evening of the 25th and the next morning till noon. His Highness himself took an active and lively interest in all the proceedings. Appended is the programme referred to above.—

Flat race, 200 yds., prizes, Rs. 25, 15, and 10.
High jump, prizes, Rs. 25, 15, and 10.
Long jump, prizes, Rs. 25, 15, and 10.
Chatty race, competitors to carry water-chatties on their heads and run blind-folded, 100 yds., prizes, Rs. 25, 15, and 10.
Three-legged race, prizes, Rs. 25, 15, and 10.
Village pony race for ponies, to be ridden by villagers, half-a-mile, prizes, Rs. 25, 15, and 10.
Tug-of-war, prize, Rs. 75.
Sodawater bottle race, competitors to run 200 yds., with sodawater and tumblers in their hands, halt at the winning post, open the bottle, fill their tumblers, drink it all, and pass the winning post.
Egg and Spoon race, 50 yds., prizes, Rs. 25, 15, and 10.
Menagerie race, competitors to drive their animals before them and not drag them, prizes, Rs. 25, 15, and 10.
Elephant race, prizes, Rs. 25, 15, and 10.
Wheel-barrow race, competitor to ride on another's back, prizes, Rs. 25, 15, and 10.
Umbrella and cigarette race, competitors to stand dismounted. On the word off they must light their cigarettes, open their umbrellas, mount their ponies, ride one round, and return with their umbrellas open.

His Highness gave away the prizes all in money except four, viz:—One watch, one pencil (silver), one hunting crop, and one mounted walking-stick.

It is gratifying to note that his Highness ordered a permanent race-course and a race-stand to be got up, opposite the Government House. It is very likely that the sportsmen of the Deccan will make the best of it.

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THE POONA REFORMERS' EXPIATIO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Ranade seems to think that he acted wise in the interests of social reform itself by allying himself with the Shankaracharya and the priests, as has enabled him to shut the mouth of calumny a misrepresentation. He seems to suppose that it w the misrepresentations of his opponents, which ma than anything else hindered the cause of reform fro making the desirable progress, but he forgets th misrepresentation, calumny, and persecution have be the lot of all the heroes of great reforms in the world history, and that these heroes led their cause to triumi in spite of formidable difficulties by the force of the own earnestness and faithful adherence to that caus Social-reform has suffered on this side of India, becau most of its leaders have lacked in moral courage ar consistency, and have shown now and then a dispos tion to make a little too much of what Mr. Joh Morley calls petty utilities and small calculations. B our readiness at times to sacrifice our principles fo the purpose of conciliating our opponents we hav created the belief that we are not sincere, and thus w have failed to produce in the minds of the masses th impression that like the reformers of old we are i earnest and mean action, that we would "rather se our houses burnt over our heads" than desert th principle of our cause. We have been like th Athenians of old, of whom it was said that no peopl knew better what was good, but when it came t action no people failed more egregiously. But wha I wish to impress is that even the history of socia reform on this side of India, with all the woeful tale o vacillation and inconsistency on the part of the reformers which it has to tell, can show that when and where the reformers have been firm, their firmness has, so far from impeding, furthered the cause of reform. If England-returned Hindoos are, generally speaking, able at this day to obtain easy re-admission into their castes without the expiation ceremony it is because they have shown firmness. Twenty years ago men who re-married widows were not only excommunicated but subjected to every kind of insult, annoyance, and inconvenience; no orthodox Hindoo cared to have the slightest intercourse with them. But now I have myself seen superstitious Hindoo women of the orthodox type inviting re-married widows to social ceremonies and treating them with courtesy and kindness. It is only weak-kneed conduct on the part of reformers that does more harm to their cause than the opposition of the orthodox.

But what is even more striking in Mr. Ranade's explanation is that while he says that he expiated his sins, without believing them to be sins, for the purpose of clearing himself of the imputation that he was endangering the Hindoo religion and caste, he takes no notice whatever of the fact that in trying to save himself from one imputation—or misrepresentation, as he calls it—he has laid himself open to another and of a graver character so that his last state is worse than his first. I have no doubt myself (for I know Mr. Ranade very well, and my intercourse with him has inspired me always with a feeling of most kindly regard for him) that in expiating his sins he never thought he was doing anything that was insincere. That he was acting in the matter from motives of policy—that his sole desire was to win the Shankaracharya over to his side—need not be denied. But, however much those of us who know Mr. Ranade to be a man of an irreproachable character with nothing of the hypocrite about him, may argue in favor of his motive and his policy, the fact stands that he expiated *all* his sins (meaning thereby all he had done as a social reformer) without believing that he had committed any sin. And that fact is enough for the large number of people, who are ready to damage the cause of social reform, and for the larger number of the Hindoos, on whom social reformers have to make their influence as earnest and thoroughly honest men felt. These will readily point the finger of scorn at the reformers, and ask whether they are to be reformed by the teachings of men who are ready to avow that their teachings, and their conduct pursued in accordance with those teachings, are sinful. Would they not be justified in asking why they should follow Mr. Ranade, when Mr. Ranade himself has owned that he sinned in all he did as a social reformer? Would it be a satisfactory answer to say that Mr. Ranade was not serious when he made the expiation, and was actuated by motives of policy? What if the Hindoos said: "We do not care for your motives and your policy. But we have it that your leading reformer has acknowledged by his conduct that he regards his principle of reform to be sinful. Do not tell us to follow you when you have not learnt to have *sacred* faith in your principles."

It is this imputation of *insincerity*, which Mr. Ranade has needlessly invited on himself without meaning it, in his anxiety to win the sympathy of the Shankaracharya for social reform that I deplore most. And has he won that sympathy at last? He says in his letter to you that his expiation has enabled him to bring about a compromise between the reformers and the orthodox party. I will not, in dealing with this point, lay any needless stress on Mr. Ranade's own admission that the compromise, on which he congratulates himself, has not pleased the orthodox party as a whole, though this is a circumstance which we should not fail to take into account when we are trying to achieve the impossible feat of moving in matters of social reform with the masses. But where is the compromise, which Mr. Ranade regards as a triumph for the cause of social reform? Has the Shankaracharya admitted, out of consideration for Mr. Ranade's absolute absolution for all the sins he had committed as a social reformer, that there is no sin in drinking tea prepared by a Christian, or that widows may re-marry, or that infant marriages are opposed to the *Shastras*? What principle of reform has he acknowledged as a concession to Mr. Ranade's expiation? None whatever, save this, that whereas some of Mr. Ranade's orthodox opponents wanted the reformer to be dealt with as if their so-called sins were inexpiable, the Shankaracharya has mitigated the punishment for the offence by making money stand for merit? But if the principle of reform is every thing, as it ought to be in the eyes of every true and earnest reformer, the reform party has gained nothing by the concession. On the other hand, the reform party has lost, because whereas by refusing to play into the hands of the Shankaracharya, and showing a little firmness, and putting up with present inconvenience and persecution for a time, the reformers would have inspired many people with courage to follow them, seeing that the inevitable tendency of the times is in favor of the relaxation of caste prejudices, they have by their expiation arrested that tendency and, in the bargain, exposed themselves to the taunt that they are insincere. They have lost their principle and with it lost their honour! They stand discredited as men of weak faith and nerveless fibre!

And, now just look at the mischievous effect which the Poona expiation is sure to produce on the morals of the rising generation. Mr. Ranade must remember that a social reformer not only lives for himself but for the public on whom he has to exert his influence both by his teachings and his example. It is not enough for a social reformer to be merely honest and sincere. He must also be above the suspicion of insincerity. He must walk in the daylight, as it were, and so arrange his teaching and his conduct that none shall be misled by his example into making it a plea for dubious ways of life. He must beware that no principle which he preaches or no act that he does, however good it may be in itself, and however honest his own motives may be in the teaching or the doing, is apt to be in its instructing and influencing tendency of a demoralising character. Mr. Ranade himself is a man of extraordinary parts, of great probity, and force of character. He has a vigorous mind that can discern the distinction between acts done from motives of a laudable policy and acts done from motives of hypocrisy. We are sure that when he bent his knee—I speak figuratively—before the Shankaracharya, and cried "Peccavi," without believing in his heart of hearts that he had sinned, he never meant to be insincere; but all are not Ranades. All have not his strength of character and force of mind. The question, therefore, is not whether Mr. Ranade's *motive* was good; not whether *he* has acted hypocritically; but what will be the educating effect of his action on those around him, who look up to him for example and guidance? They know that *he has expiated his sins without believing that he sinned*. Will not this simple fact be taken as the laying down by Mr. Ranade of the principle that we are justified in sacrificing our conscience for the purpose of triumphing in our cause. Though Mr. Ranade's act is not bad in itself, yet it is mischievous in its consequences, for it makes present convenience bring in the false doctrine that you may act against your convictions to gain your ends. Once this principle becomes a part of our lives, once we use a little temporising, disregarding the still, small voice within us, and acknowledge that to be sinful which our conscience tells us is righteous, we open the door to a greater mischief, to hypocritical ways of thinking and living among the people already these ways are in fashion. Already a large number of our educated men think that there is nothing sinful, nothing demoralising in outwardly conforming to the ways of orthodoxy and inwardly breaking the rules of the Hindoo faith by drinking liquor and frequenting English or Parsee or Mahomedan hotels. And how Mr. Ranade's act, innocent in itself, will be regarded as sanctioning the dubious course of life that so many of us deem it worthy to lead! The rising generation will think that when Mr. Ranade has acknowledged that to be sin which is no sin, there is no moral objection to going through life masked. It will be no answer to this to say that Mr. Ranade himself does not wear the mask of hypocrisy; that he tells all plainly that he does not believe that to be sinful which he has expiated. He has sanctioned the principle by his conduct in one matter, and his people will not be slow to carry that principle out in practice and apply it in all matters.

And if the principle which Mr. Ranade has innocently laid down thus led to mischief by breeding hypocrisy among us—if that principle be liable to be abused and quoted in defence of insincere ways of living by men, who have not Mr. Ranade's intellectual and moral capacity, of what use will your social reforms be? Why are these reforms desirable? Just because we expect them to elevate the Hindoos to a healthier, happier, and holier life. But what hope will there be of any such elevation, if you start in your work of social reform with a principle, which is sure to be mistaken by the multitude as sanctioning pious frauds and insincerity? So long as you encourage principles that lead to hypocrisy, will your social reformers be able to vivify the dry bones of the Hindoo community? Will they not, on the other hand, throw it into a moral chaos? The first essential of a healthy reform is that people should be taught to be faithful to their own conscience—to think that they should not deceive themselves. But the Poona expiation is unfortunately calculated to popularise the notion that the great art of life and the sure means of reform consist in temporising and weakening the voice of the conscience within us. While, therefore, Sir, I am ready to admit that Mr. Ranade cannot be charged with insincerity, I am compelled to say that his expiation brings in a theory of reform, which if it become popular, will lead to insincerity of thought and action among us. I see, therefore, nothing but the prospect of moral debasement before the Hindoos, if the idea once gets abroad that we are justified in making light of our conscience. We, Hindoos, have paid very dearly for our shortcomings; our bigotry and superstition have enfeebled us and cast us down in the scale of civilized nations; but we have been able to live on and survive the shock of ages amidst changes and revolutions, just because our forefathers, with all their bigotry and superstition had a most sacred regard for their faith, which taught them that it was better to die than sell their conscience. It is that one virtue that has saved us. We are to sing it in these days, but let us, social reformers, not be guilty of felling down the tree that has supported the people in our attempt to clear the jungle of its weeds. While at school, we are taught that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of all wisdom; let it not be said of us that when we grow to be men, we fear neither the Lord nor ourselves, that we deem we be wise when we have disregarded our principles and practised a little temporising. It can never be good for a country to have social reforms without the vivifying energy and correcting influence and self-respecting conscience. I would rather that the Hindoos remained as they are than that they should be misled by a mistaken course of policy and turned into so many whited sepulchres.

I urge, therefore, Sir, that Mr. Ranade's expiation is based upon a principle of reform, which if it become popular, will render unsound the heart and the conscience of the people. We, Hindoos, had better give up social and religious reforms, if these are to be brought about by means in which our moral manhood is to have little or no share. The so-called compromise, which Mr. Ranade seems to think, has cleared the cloud that so long hung over the cause of reform, is a sham. It is a bargain, of which neither party to it has any reason to be proud. It covers them both with shame—the reformers for selling in a way their conscience and their principle, the orthodox for admitting into their fold men who do not believe in orthodoxy. The greatest blessing Mr. Ranade and Mr. Bhat can confer on the country now is to refrain from offering their new nostrum for India's social salvation, for it bears in it the seeds of India's moral degradation.

May 30. REFORM.

ABKARI OFFENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In dealing with the reduction of Abkari offences it appears to me that you leave out of consideration the very important element of punitive police and other special establishments maintained for the prevention of these offences. The offences were, it appears, reduced from 606 in 1890 to 408 in 1891, but the cost of the special establishment alluded to increased from Rs. 35,160 in the former to Rs. 48,417 in the latter year, according to the figures quoted by the Bombay Presidency Association. This simply shows that with an expenditure of Rs. 35,160 on punitive establishment in addition to the ordinary police force of the district, Abkari offences were kept down to 606 in 1889, while an increase of this punitive establishment to Rs. 48,417 reduced the offences in 1891 to 408. By establishing a punitive post in every village and hamlet, illicit distillation might, so long as the posts were retained, be practically stamped out, but surely this would not be satisfactory to the people who have to pay for punitive posts, and I do not think that a reduction brought about and maintained by the wholesale employment of special constables can be looked on as either a healthy or permanent improvement, and if the proposed legislation will lead to a material decrease in the strength and the cost of the small army referred to this will be a very strong point in favor of the Mhowra Bill.

Toddy tree-owners are naturally anxious to increase the demand for their produce, and with a view to this, they prefer that the price of toddy should be cheapened, and they look with suspicion and alarm on a measure which will make it easier for Government to still further enhance the cost of drink. How far cheap liquor is desirable is a problem with which I will not attempt to deal, but it is, I submit, unjust that members of the Legislative Council should be taxed with a want of independence, simply because they refuse to truckle to interested clamour against a measure, the principle of which they approve.

I have no interest in the bills or in the department concerned with it, but I have some experience of wild tribes and of their drinking habits. I know something, too, of the mhowra tree and its products and of the extent to which they are used, and I feel certain that a wider acquaintance with the facts would reduce the criticism in regard to the proposed Bill.—Yours, &c.,

X.

INDIAN YARNS IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co's Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong May, 12 says:—"Holders influenced by higher rates ruling in Bombay having assumed a firmer tone during the past fortnight, rates in various instances have improved about $1, and dealers have fairly well responded to the firmer views by purchasing about 7,500 bales of "spot" and "to arrive" goods nearly half and half. Demand has run principally on Nos. 20 and 10, the former being still specially in good inquiry for the Northern, and the latter for the South-western markets. Unsold stocks of both these counts have now been run down to about a thousand bales each, and that, more than anything else, has influenced most tellingly the views of dealers. Some attempts at forward sales at extreme rates have, however, proved futile. No. 16, being in full supply in the North, is rather quiet, though it was in moderate demand at improved rates at first. No. 12 has met with scanty attention, and there has been no improvement in rates in spite of unsold stocks being not more than 1,000 bales. Rather No. 16 comparatively is much more in supply here, there being about 5,000 bales of this count in the total unsold stock of about 11,000 bales. Nos. 8 and 6 have been in limited demand at improved rates. Sales comprise about—

3,000 bales of No. 20	sold at	$84	to	$89¾
1,000 ,,	,,	16 ,,	at	61½ to 67
900 ,,	,,	12 ,,	at	53½ to 58½
2,500 ,,	,,	10 ,,	at	51 to 60½ and $63½
200 ,,	,,	8 ,,	at	49½ to 50½
200 ,,	,,	6 ,,	at	48 to 48½

In the North the markets in the interior being flooded with supplies, they have not responded to the rise in the Shanghai market, where demand has considerably fallen off, and a decline of tael ½ to ½ has been established in prices. No. 20 has still found most favour, Nos. 16 and 10 being inquired for on a limited scale. Total settlements amount to 4,900 bales, and unsold stock is estimated at about 6,500 bales.

In Japan higher prices have proved a deterrent and only about 830 bales of favourite chops of No. 20 have been dealt in. Sold and unsold stocks are computed at about 4,400 bales. In Cotton somewhat of a brisk demand was experienced, and the local mills bought about 2,500 bales.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

MESSRS. JARDINE, SKINNER AND THEIR BANIANS.

ON the hearing of this case being resumed on Thursday morning, Mr. Quinn, in further cross-examination to Mr. Garth, said:—I know about the *dustoorie*. I used to cut the *dustoorie*. There was a fixed rate to be deducted from different people. I would cut the *dustoorie* at one or two per cent. on the entire amount of the bill. This *dustoorie* I would collect in a separate bag, and I made this over every evening to Sham Baboo. Kennaram who used to do the work before told me from whom to deduct and at what rates. I heard from him alone. Kennaram used to pay the money to Sham Lall and so I used to do the same. I used to hand Sham a *chircoot* or slip along with the *dustoorie* money. Only from such bills as I was told about by Kennaram would I deduct *dustoorie*. Kennaram is now dead. There were two other mohurrirs in the department besides myself—B. L. Bose and R. N. Bose. They worked in the same department. I was their assistant. Besides the jute or sale account I used to write the rum sale book, the copper account, and various other accounts that I was asked to write. I used to do the khuttyan also. I commenced to work as poddar after having been mohurrir for five or six months. Brojarah is also dead. He never returned to work. I do not recollect if all the people who sat in the same house have been named by me. The collecting sircars used also to sit there. I sat at a table. Obinash used to sit besides me. I had nothing to do with him nor he with me. Some parties used to give a discount of one rupee, some one rupee 9 annas, and some at Rs. 3-2 per cent. I was told the different rates at which I was to cut by Kennaram at the time I took over the work. Dinoo Baboo gave me instructions about how I was to make payments. I do not recollect any other instructions given me by Dinoo. I know a Mr. Robertson who used to come into the cash department several times a day—about two or three times. The other European assistants would come whenever they required money. This was not frequently. I had nothing to do with the sahibs getting money from the cash departments. Dinoo Baboo always made payments when the sahibs wanted money. Mr. Robertson used to see the sahibs' cash-book, a white-covered, narrow but long book. This (shewn) is it. I don't recollect if he used to see any other books. Mr. Robertson never gave me any directions. I have seen Dinoo making payments to the sahibs. This used to be from the cash in his hands.

Beny Lal Bose examined by Mr. Dunne said:—My duties were to write the sale account in favor of the banians with Jardine, Skinner and Co. I know about the *dustoorie* received by the banians. There was no *dustoorie* in the sale account. After Dwarka Nath Dutt's death I showed the book to Sham Lall. The *dustoorie* account was kept up. Up to 1883-84 the *dustoorie* account was kept by me in the Bengalee journal called the khuttyan. This (shown) is the *dustoorie* account for 1883-84. I see an item "by transfer from petty *dustoorie* account." This was the *dustoorie* got from the dealers who supplied things to Jardine, Skinner and Co. The sale purchase of the jute account at page 91 is in my writing. All these entries are from the information I got from the books and from what I was told to write.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henderson:—I had nothing to do with the purchase of jute for either of the two mills or with the delivery. By the term petty *dustoorie* I mean *dustoorie* made out on the bill of the petty traders who supplied goods to Jardine, Skinner and Co. There was no fixed rate for the petty *dustoorie*, but the other *dustoorie* had a fixed rate. I had nothing to do with the levying of this *dustoorie*. I used to make up the ledger from the rough book kept by Obinash. Only the petty *dustoories* appeared in that book. There is a writing about the *dustoorie* in the agreement book to which I referred. In this agreement book kept by the sahibs the different rates of *dustoorie* appeared. The *dustoorie* was the difference between the amount of the bill and the sum paid to the dealers or other persons. The amount of the *dustoorie* is shown in the closing of the account and not in each entry. This book is the moochdy's book. There is nothing in the entry to show that these items refer to the banians, but the fact that the book is the banians' book shows that I keep several of the books of the banians. The new books were opened on the 1st May. The banians had to bear the loss where the purchasers failed to take delivery, and interest was charged on the amount of the sale, and they were also liable to any losses arising from a re-sale. I am still in the service of Jardine, Skinner and Co., with whom I have worked for the last twenty-seven years. I have drawn my pay up to April last, but I cannot say if I will be paid for this month. I expect to be. I came to know that from the books and the bills the baniats were in the habit of drawing money for the purchase of jute.

Was there any *dustoorie* for saltpetre?

Saltpetre has not been purchased for a long time. Neither has cotton for the last fifteen or sixteen years.

To the Court.—I know what this item, Rs. 6,000, refers to. It refers to the salary of the banians.

To Mr. Garth.—I know personally about it. It was made up of two sums of Rs. 250 each per month.

Arthur Samuel Lovelock examined by Mr. Sale said:—I am senior member of Lovelock and Lewis. We are chartered accountants. The books of Jardine, Skinner and Co., were put into our hands for examination. I have got a press copy and a manuscript copy of my report. (The original had been mislaid and the Court, Mr. Garth agreeing, allowed witness to use his manuscript copy.) I received Jardine, Skinner and Co.'s books on the 19th November, made by report on the 26th, I had access to all the books of the firm, and I made a general examination. The main books from which I sought the information were the submitted cash-book, the banians' cash-book, and the bill registers of the various agencies, and other business of the firm. Our work all centered in the submitted cash-books. We traced all the bills made out from May 1890 to date of examination into the cash-book and after examining the bills in the cash-book, we ascertained what bills were outstanding, or collected, or paid. In the course of our examination, we found that certain bills collected had not been accounted for, and when our examination was finished, the bills in hand were called for. The bills, which we had not traced from the bill register into the firm's cash-book were investigated, the result being that certain bills were in hand, or collected during the period of our examinstion, and certain bills were paid, but not brought to account. I say this because the bills were not in the office, and furthermore in examining the banians' cash-book and bill register, we found that certain of these bills had been released, or entered as realized and not accounted for to the firm. The report was then proved and put in. The Camarhatty bills pointed out to me were entered as collected in the banians' cash-book, all, except the last one which was not entered in the banians' cash-book. The amounts were not entered in the submitted cash-book, none of them—the same with regard to the Ram Kanknarrah bills. These were also entered as realized in the banians' cash-book but not in the submitted cash-book.

Mr. Justice Trevelyan, said that it was unnecessary to examine Mr. Lovelock, as the main question he had to try was the accountability of the banians. If his Lordship decided in favor of the plaintiff, this witness's evidence would have to be taken before the Registrar, where Mr. Garth could cross-examine if he liked.

Johur Lall Chatterjee, a collecting sircar, in Jardine, Skinner and Co's employ examined by Mr. Dunne said:—I joined the service in 1890. I heard that there was a vacancy, and went to Sham Lall's house and had an interview with him. I asked for the appointment. Sham Lall said that he did not know me and that I would have to give money. I said I was willing to offer security. I had a house in Calcutta. Baboo Sham Lall said:—"How am I to know that?" He asked me to refer him to somebody. I mentioned the name of Gusto Behary Dut of Gusto's office. Sham Lall said he knew Gusto Behary, and that if I got a letter from him stating, that owned a house, Sham Lall would take me on. I got a letter and saw Sham Lall in his office. Mr. Dunne called upon Mr. Chukerbutty to produce the letter. Mr. Chukerbutty could not do so. I did not read the letter. After this I was told to call in January, and on calling commenced work from the second. I was appointed by Sham Lall. My business was to collect bills. Dinoo used to give me the bills for collection. On receiving payment I gave a receipt. On returning with monies I used first to go to Dinoo and say: "This bill is realised," and Dinoo would enter the amount in a book, taking the number of the bill from me. This is the book. Then I would have the numbers of the notes, if I had any, entered by the *mohurrirs*, and if I had silver, I would make it over to the *poddar*. In the case of a cheque the *mohurrir* would enter the number of the cheque which I would then hand to Dinoo Baboo. In payment of a bill I used to hand over the money to the office on the same day if I got the money before 4 o'clock, and the next day, if after 4 o'clock. This is the

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

At the last meeting of the Anthropological Institute Miss Isabella Bird (Mrs. Bishop), the well-known traveller, read an interesting paper on the Ainos of Japan, that singular race of "hairy men" who are chiefly found in the island of Yesso. Miss Bird spent some time in a village of Ainos near Volcano Bay, studying their manners and customs; and she illustrated her lecture with specimens of their dresses, utensils, and weapons, as well as with lantern illustrations, some drawn by herself, and others taken from Japanese artists, who, however, have caricatured the types of the people to a certain extent.

Miss Bird cannot decide whether or not the Ainos were the aboriginal inhabitants of Japan. They themselves say that they conquered and exterminated an earlier race of cave-dwellers. There is no doubt, however, that they were conquered by the Japanese. The men range from 5ft. 4in. to 5ft. 6in. in height, are strongly built and muscular, and in some instances, especially among the mountain Ainos, are thickly covered all over except the feet, hands, and one or two other parts of the body, with short black hair. Even children show a thick brown fell. The women are not hairy like the men, and have soft brown skins, where it is not "scaled by dirt," for according to Miss Bird these people never wash, except for feasts and festivals, and then only the hands or feet. The men have fine high foreheads, but Miss Bird wonders what they contain, for she has never met a stupider people. The average weight of their brains is 45 odd ounces. They are hunters of the bear and other wild animals, and rude gardeners. They live on almost everything that is not poisonous, vegetable or animal, from slugs to beef, and their favourite dish is a "broth of abominable things to me," the phrase of Miss Bird, who was forced to eat of it from courtesy. The list of ingredients reminded some of her auditors of Shakespeare's description of the witches' cauldron.

The Ainos live in wooden houses, all of the same construction, and sleep on platforms made private by curtains. Until the age of nine children of both sexes live naked, but after that they are completely clothed in a dress of bark cloth and Japanese cotton. The women are remarkable for their modesty, and only change their clothes when alone and in the dark. They are also very laborious, working all day long, kind to their children, gentle, and affectionate. The men are also very obliging and gentle, with a singularly sweet smile, but very little head for matters outside their own business, and, in general, they have a sad and apathetic bearing. They are religious, believing in many gods, to which they offer libations of "saki"—that is, rice wine. "Saki" is likely to prove their ruin. They are dying out in spite of the humane efforts of the Japanese Government to preserve them.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. Lippmann presented some colour photographs taken by his process which are a great advance on the earlier ones. He now employs more sensitive silver bromide films, rendered orthochromatic with azalin and cyanin, and exposes them in the old way, which we explained at the time. The solar spectrum is photographed in all its beauty with an exposure of five to thirty seconds. Viewed by transmitted light the colours in some of the plates are seen to be complementary to those given by reflected light, that is to say, when the plate is held between the eye and the light the colours are complementary. A photograph of a stained glass window with red, blue, green, and yellow panes comes out very well. So does another of some drapery and a gaudy parrot, after an exposure of five to ten minutes. A plate of oranges surmounted by a poppy was taken in diffused light with several hours of exposure. In all these cases the forms of the objects as well as the colours were reproduced. Whether M. Lippmann or others will be able to do better on the same line or by a new departure from it, none can say; but it will certainly be wise not to prejudge the matter.

There are several good fire-damp detectors, but they require the observer to go into different parts of the mine to test the air. A new arrangement has been brought out by which the air from dangerous parts of the workings is pumped to a testing room, and there tested with a Bunsen flame. If the air contains a dangerous quantity of fire-damp it ignites, and, moving a valve, strikes a gong as a warning. The plan allows the air of a mine to be tested before any one enters the workings.

Professor Frank Clowes has adopted the ordinary miner's safety lamp as a fire-damp tester. Ordinarily when there is fire-damp in the air a luminous "cap" appears over the flame, and the height of the cap increases as the percentage of inflammable gas in the air increases. But when the percentage is small the cap is not very apparent, unless the flame is feeble. To remedy this defect, Professor Clowes places a small tube between the wick and the case, and introduces hydrogen by it from a steel reservoir. When the air has to be tested the hydrogen is allowed to enter and ignite at the ordinary flame of the lamp, which is then turned down. It burns with a pale light, and the luminous cap over it due to fire-damp is readily measured. When the test is made the ordinary flame is re-lit and the hydrogen one extinguished.

The importance of keeping the surface and extremities of the body warm during brainwork has long been recognised in a general way; but Professor Mosso, of Turin, has demonstrated that when the brain is active much more blood is sent to it from the peripheral parts of the body. He has also found that the circulation of the blood in the brain is subject to fluctuations which are apparently not dependent on physical activity. Fatigue, caused by brainwork, acts as a poison which affects all the organs, especially the muscular system. The blood of dogs fatigued by long racing also acts as a poison, and when injected into other dogs makes them exhibit all the symptoms of fatigue. Sense of a fatigue seems to be due to the products of the nerve-cells rather than to deficiency of proper substance.

Professor Mosso has made some remarkable observations on the temperature of the brain. In profound sleep a noise or other stimulus to the senses will cause a slight development of heat to the brain, but its temperature may fall below that of the blood in the arteries because of the great radiation of heat from the furface of the head. As a rule the temperature of the brain is lower than that of the interior of the body, but intense mental activity or the action of drugs may send it up from 0·2deg. to 0·3deg. C. above that of the interior of the body.

The mere maintenance of consciousness involves considerable chemical action in the brain, and the variations of temperature due to attention, pain, or other sensations are small. Narcotics and anæsthetics suspend the chemical functions of the nerve-cells. In a dog made insensible by anæsthetics there is no longer a rise of temperature on stimulating its brain with electricity, and Professor Mosso supposes that the physical basis of the mental processes is of the nature of chemical action.

At a recent meeting of the Anthropological Institutute, Professor R. K. Doughlas read a paper on the social and religious ideas of the Chinese, as illustrated in the ideographic characters of their language. These characters were originally picture-writings, or heiroglyphic; and they illustrate the ideas attached to the things which they represent. Sovereign, for example, is indicated by parts which signify "ruler of himself;" a kingdom by "men and arms within a frontier." The ideographs also show the ideas connected with men and women, their virtues and failings, with marriage, the gods, objects of nature, and the life of the Chinese in general.

The account recently given in the "Missions Catholiques" of the escape of the Christian refugees from the Mahdists furnishes a good illustration of the travelling capability of the ordinary or slow camel as distinguished from the fleet "mehra." Fathers Orhwalder and Bononi, with three Sisters, were at Noubas, and on September 15, 1884, were taken prisoners to the camp of the Mahdi. On June 4, 1885, Father Bononi got away, and the rest were taken on April 24, 1886, to Omdurman. Monsignor Sogaro, Apostolic Vicar of the Soudan, then in Cairo, sent an Arab to Father Ohrwalder to effect their flight.

The Arab brought four camels, fed them with dowra to fit them for making forced marches, and on the evening of November 29, 1891, about eight p.m., the prisoners silently departed from Omdurman, mounted two on each camel. On leaving the town they started at a quick trot, over the roads by night and the desert by day, without a halt. In three days they arrived at Banga, north of Berber, where they lost a day in waiting for darkness to cross the river, and take to the desert. Once they approached the river to get water at Meschra-el-Desc, six leagues south of Abu Hamed, and were all but arrested by a frontier guard of the Mahdi, armed with a gun and mounted on a camel. After some discussion and the gift of 20 talaris he allowed them to proceed. The camels were now meagre and exhausted, and the soles of their feet were worn down. On the 8th of December at dawn they reached Murad, the most advanced post of Egypt, and were saved. The total length of the journey was 700 kilometres, which allowing for stoppages, was accomplished in 190 hours, giving an average speed of 3¼ kilometres per hour. The camels had only drunk three times, and had eaten ttle or nothing from the 29th of November to the th of December.

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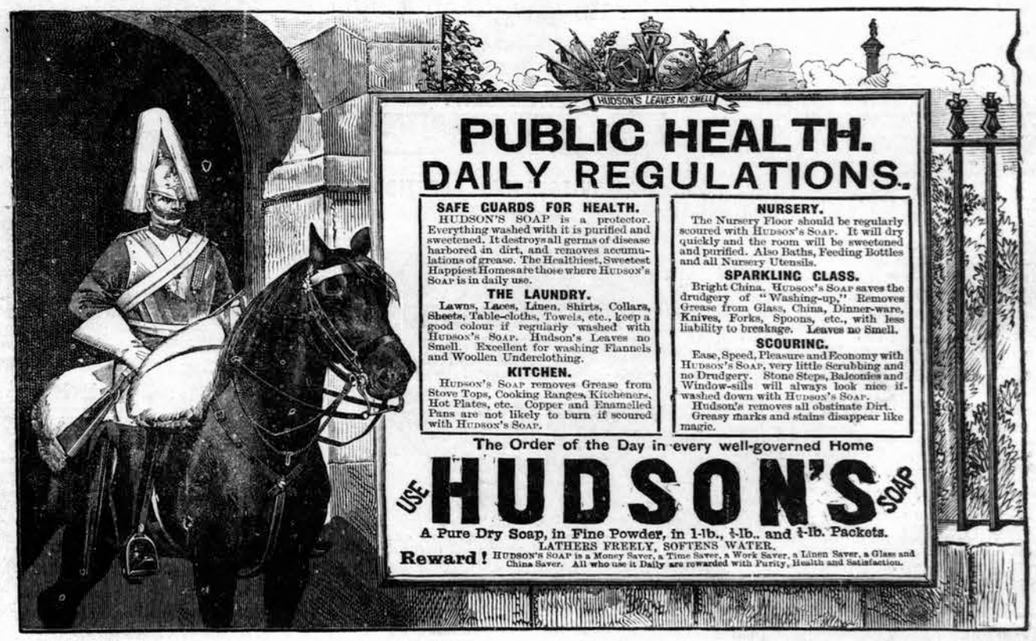
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HUDSON'S SOAP is a protector. Everything washed with it is purified and sweetened. It destroys all germs of disease harbored in dirt, and removes accumulations of grease. The Healthiest, Sweetest Happiest Homes are those where HUDSON'S SOAP is in daily use.
THE LAUNDRY.
Lawns, Laces, Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table-cloths, Towels, etc., keep a good colour if regularly washed with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's Leaves no Smell. Excellent for washing Flannels and Woollen Underclothing.
KITCHEN.
HUDSON'S SOAP removes Grease from Stove Tops, Cooking Ranges, Kitchenare, Hot Plates, etc. Copper and Enamelled Pans are not likely to burn if scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP.
NURSERY.
The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.
SPARKLING CLASS.
Bright China. HUDSON'S SOAP saves the drudgery of "Washing-up." Removes Grease from Glass, China, Dinner-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc., with less liability to breakage. Leaves no Smell.
SCOURING.
Ease, Speed, Pleasure and Economy with HUDSON'S SOAP, very little Scrubbing and no Drudgery. Stone Steps, Balconies and Window-sills will always look nice if washed down with HUDSON'S SOAP. Hudson's removes all obstinate Dirt. Greasy marks and stains disappear like magic.
The Order of the Day in every well-governed Home
USE HUDSON'S SOAP
A Pure Dry Soap, in Fine Powder, in 1-lb., ½-lb., and ¼-lb. Packets.
Reward! HUDSON'S SOAP is a Money Saver, a Time Saver, a Work Saver, a Linen Saver, a Glass and China Saver. All who use it Daily are rewarded with Purity, Health and Satisfaction.

HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb., and ¼lb. packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keeps the cloth a good colour.

HUDSON'S SOAP is excellent for washing Flannels and Woolen Underclothing, as well as Linen, Shirts, Collars, Sheets, Table Cloths, &c.

HUDSON'S SOAP for Washing-up. Hudson's is as good for Plates, Dishes, Knives, Forks, &c., as for Washing Clothes. Hudson's leaves no smell.

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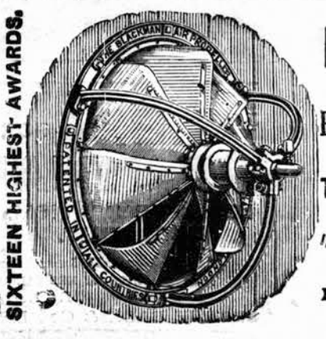

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